THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly Advertisements. A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square. Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge. The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so. Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

DR. J. R. LOCKHART, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa. All calls promptly attended.

Jos. H. Greer, Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

G. L. Eberhart. Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [jel1'68.]

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the National Hotel building. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9'68:1y.

Drs. Marquis & Cunningham. Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. apr29'68:1y.

Beaver Seminary and Institute. Fall session opened September 8, 1868. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR. ly29'tf

Law Partnership. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, E. P. KUHN. *CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.* Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa. ap18'67:1y.

P. JEUNET, Watch Maker and Jeweler, Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

DENTISTRY—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business. Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one car. J. S. GOSHORN. je17'68:1y.

DR. W. H. Sutherland. DENTIST, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (Over the Local Office.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country. All work executed in style and at prices defying competition. sep23'68:1y

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—Will open on the 8th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department boys and girls received. Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own room; but none taken as boarders. Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is, therefore, important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance. Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year. D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal. aug11'68:tf

G. T. PARKER. HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding towns. He would say that he pays particular attention to Surgery. His new mode of distinguishing diseases enables him to offer great relief to persons suffering with chronic diseases. He will also aid other physicians in surgery ad the diagnosis of difficult cases by having timely notice. Office on the Diamond, two doors east of Conway's store and nearly opposite Mr. Johnson's grocery, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Dec15.

E. GOLDSMIT, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in CIGARS AND TOBACCO, 312 Liberty, opposite Wayne St., Pittsburgh. Persons purchasing Cigars of him can always be sure of getting the same article, as he manufactures them under his own supervision and can guarantee perfect satisfaction. nov11tf

House Furnishing Goods, WHOLESALE and RERAIL. CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING Glasses and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin Wooden and Willow ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Setts, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also, FRUIT JARS AND CANS. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases. J. & H. BEGGS & CO., No 124 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa. sep16'68:tf.

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil, J. P. SMITH & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers IN Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade. Mason Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds IXL and XXX Fruit Wax just received, please call before purchasing. J. P. SMITH & CO., *187 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

G. PUSEY. Wholesale and Retail Dealer IN and TEAS. FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUIT, Pickles, &c. All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made. NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pe'a.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Opera House Auction Room, No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh. Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING. apr29'68:1y.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD. Have now Opened the Finest Selection of FALL AND WINTER BOOTS & SHOES, Which they are selling at GREAT BARGAINS AND LOW PRICES Call and examine our Stock NO. 100 MARKET STREET, Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa. M. WILLRICH.......J. M. HARTFORD. dec10.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President, in his message to Congress last week, after his usual denunciation of the reconstruction acts of Congress and the civil tenure bill, proceeds as follows:

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people; increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent, it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent, on the population in 1790. In 1869, it is estimated it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four millions two hundred thousand dollars. In 1820, eighteen millions two hundred thousand dollars. In 1850, forty one millions. In 1860, sixty-three millions. In 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions, and in 1869, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report that they will reach three hundred and seventy-two millions.

By comparing the public disbursements of 1869 as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase since the begining of our Government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per cent, in which the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. Again, the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy millions, an increase of four hundred and eighty nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period. These statistics further show, that in 1791 the annual national expenses compared with the population were but little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860, two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements referred to, exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may therefore be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods, the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached the highest amount, about $31,000,000, while our population slightly exceeded 8,000,000, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico, reached fifty-five millions and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditure called for by the rebellion, reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents per capita. From the 4th of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britian and Mexico, and engaged in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions. California was acquired from Mexico, for fifteen millions, and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the War of the rebellion commenced, and from the first of July of that year, to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the government have successively been $520,000,000, $346,000,000, 393,000,000. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named, these startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the nation will not be endured by the people now, that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in National Bankruptcy or else make inevitable an increase of taxes already too onerous, and, in many respects, obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions anually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax gatherers impoverishes the nation, and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money, which they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects, and avert evils, which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people toward their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions. It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, were $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284. Leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $282,977,098. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,470. Showing a small balance of $5,240,398, in favor of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870. It is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000.

It becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars, when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption, a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty four millions and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced; each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the first day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450, but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102, for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions, making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

In my message to Congress of December 4th, 1865, it was suggested that the policy should be devised, which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment.—We should follow the wise precedent established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than be used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at $850,000,000. Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent, should be at all times discarded, as taxation is too heavy to be borne, and the payment once in every sixteen years at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders, the lenders masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race. It will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved and mere[illegible] new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchial governments, and tending to monopolies, perpetuities and class legislation are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our Republican system they would gradually but surely sap its foundations and eventually subvert our governmental fabric and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his his report, recommends five per cent.—Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournment on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and a half per cent., while by many three per cent., has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money, three or four hundred per cent, less than the obligations which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant per-centage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in Government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly, or quite, equal to nine per cent. in currency. That the bonds are then converted into capital for the National Banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent interest, and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent, which may be the owners of Government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the taxpayers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed, but in making provision for creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their donds a larger amount than their original investments, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would become just and equitable that six per cent interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments which in six-seventeen years and six months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent, in currency, and equivalent to the payment of debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond. If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly resume its wonted prosperity. Its interest require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the Government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty million dollars which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the Nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great Maritime Powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry our people neen encourage ment in their efforts to recover from the effects of the reduction and of injudicious legislation. And it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdes from their shoulders we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them. In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate substantially that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those poins where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and, indeed, currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the world. At the begining of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the county amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of national bank notes, and those know as legal-tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions, while it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contending that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper currency now in circulation Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial utility is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of political economy, [illegible] to convert them without loss into specia or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium may not necessarily follow. This however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply; though it should be borne in mind that by making legal-tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value, in the hands of their holders, would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evil which they themselves had experienced. In providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof; at the same time prohibiting them from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks which are made recivable for all dues to the Government excepting imports, and by all its creditors excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imports; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency when collected is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation; bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the work shops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, and in payment of their just and hard earned dues receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen no more deserving are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already so, create a prejudice that may become deepened and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by a reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate products of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867 amounted to $1,174,000,000, while for the same period the net exports of specie were $741,000,000.—This shows an excess of product over net exports of 433,000,000. There are in the treasury $103,407,985 in coin. In circulation, in the States on the Pacific coast $40,000,000, and a few millions in the National and other banks, in all less than one hundred and sixty millions. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849 and that produced since 1867, and we have more than three hundred milli[illegible] not accounted for by exportati[on] [illegible] turns of the Treasu[ry] [illegible] most probably [illegible] the country. These [illegible] and show how com[illegible] or currency will [illegible] forcing it from circ[ulation] [illegible] masses, causing it t[illegible] a mere article of trad[e] [illegible] the money capital of [illegible] They show the nec[essity] of [illegible] our paper money th[at] [illegible] of gold and silver to [illegible] of trade may be invit[ed] [illegible] created which will [illegible] tion at home of at [illegible] of our rich and inexh[austible] gold bearing fields that may [illegible] for purposes of circula[tion]. It is unreasonable to expect a [return] to a sound currency as long as the Government and banks continue [illegible] irredeemable notes, and fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper.—Notwithstanding [illegible] by our mints since 1849 of [illegible] hundred and seventy-four millio[ns] [illegible] dollars the people are now stra[illegible] to the currency which was d[esign]ed for their use and benefit, [illegible] specimens of precious metals, b[illegible] the national device, are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their [novelty]. If depreciated paper is to be continued as permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation to the enhancement of the price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it will be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard. Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of less denomination than twenty dollars, should, by law, be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry; every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium; such a medium as shall be real and substantial; not liable to vibrate with opinions; not subject to be blown down by the breath of speculation; but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and spueclation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money.—This is the [illegible] of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the [illegible] poor man's brow. [illegible] oppression, ex[illegible] bear lightly [illegible] mass of the community [illegible] with a fraud[illegible] own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or any way countenanced by the Government.—It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hand of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralization, resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

The secretary of the Interior, in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confined to the supervision of his Department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office and the Indian Bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, six millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were $1,632,745; being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the Homestead law cover two millions three hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21st, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida.—On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand, six hundred and forty-three names were born on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day, the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursements, was $24,010,982, being $5,391,025 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.—During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars and including re-issues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued.—Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving land for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic life, and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States.—The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period.—Whilst we furnish subsistence and instructions to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which these collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured. The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted on the fifth instant to $44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of $3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior in August last, invited my attention to the report of a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of their road, and submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive, which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the Commissioners appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes special information.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest respecting the several Bureaus of the War Department, and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force on the 30th of September last, was 48,000 men, and it is computed that this number will be decreased to 43,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War, that within the next year a considerable diminition of the Infantry force may be made without detriment to the interest of the country, and in view of the great expense attending the military establishment and the absolute necessity of retrenchment, wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860, sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000. The sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the Army, during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1870. The estimates of War debt, for the last two fiscal years, were for 1867, $53,814,461, and for 1868, $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were respectively, 95,224,415 and $123,246,648.—The estimate submitted in December last, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, was $77,124,707. The expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 30th of September last, were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters, if there should be no reduction of the Army, making its aggrigate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions.—The difference between the estimates and expenditures, for the three fiscal years which have been named, is thus shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of public service.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department and of the Navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels carrying four hundred and eleven guns in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States and are for used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns.—The total number of vessels in the Navy is two hundred and six mounting seventeen hundred and forty three guns. Eighty one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety six guns.—The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security. A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised, in view of our recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The Naval Pension Fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounting [illegible] 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the Government by the Secretary as trustee, to three per cent., instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment of the Pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were $201,-204 94, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993,314. The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, was $15,292,400, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,592, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,771, deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,896,525. The amount of appropriations for ocean, steamship and other special services, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency, is $7,412,66. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue, were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of the new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted within the last two years and a half to about forty-eight thousand seven hundred miles, equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Brittain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect under their provisions; important approvals have resulted in the reduced rates of international postage, and the enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic Ocean Mail service, since January 1st, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions; a reduction of over one-half having been affected under the new arrangement for Ocean mail steamship service, which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestion and recommendations made in his report, by the Post-master General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatamala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo, and Madagascar. Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine, and the Oriental Republic. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the contnuous war which has so long been raging in the valley of the Laplata, has been assiduously complied with and fully acknowledged by all the belligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

Charles A. Washburn, late U. S. Minister to Paraguay having resigned and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron was early directed to send a ship of war to Ascension, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburne and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazillian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage, remonstrance having been made against the refusal. It was promptly overruled, and the Wasp therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburne and family and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question to give asylum is one always difficult and often productive of great embarrassment in States well organized and established. Foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right except to persons actually belonging to the Diplomatic service.—On the other hand all such powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to be opposed to Mr. Washburne's proceedings, owing to the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason.—The correspondence, however, has not reached the United States. Mr. Washburne in connection with the controversy, represents that two United States' citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison, and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister.

Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed minister to Paraguay, saying that he had reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Asunscion, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral, commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron, has been directed to attend the new Minister with a proper naval force, and to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru Chili have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the meditations of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific Coast, Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indication of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our propositions of mediation and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the billegerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish-American Republics of the Pacific and Spain—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents, and much advantage to all commercial nations. I communicate for the consideration of Congress a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary [illegible] The correspondence herewith [illegible] and painful [illegible] and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes of unparalleled severity in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agency and naval officers of the United States who were present in these countries at the time of these disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow citizens has been answered by much liberality.—In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution, produced by recent inundations. Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the treaties celebrated here last summer, for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis for regulating Consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims. All commercial nations as well as friends of Republican Instutions have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous republic and our own. Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to submit the result of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session. The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua, has been ratified by the latter Republic. Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a sincere friendly neighbor solicits reciprocity of trade which I commend to the consideration of Congress. The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela, in July 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted, a Provisional Government having been instituted, under circumstances which promise durability. It has been formally recognized. I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the republics of Hayti and St. Domingo are very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the Island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of Republican institutions and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish Republics there encounters many obstacles most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European powers.

While the United have on all occasions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchial power, too little has been done by us on the other hand to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust if not dread a Government which at will consigns to military dominition States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchial institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers. The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending the national jurisdiction and republican principles on the American hemisphere.

Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the Island St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those Islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for the final ratification of the original treaty. Comprehensive National policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union, of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully and without any violation or national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto rendered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them when firmly established as an independent Republic, or when incorporated into the United States would be a new source of strength and power. Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism or of national extension or agrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of the decline of European monarchial power and influence and the increase of American republican ideas, interests and sympathies. It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent, but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that, with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free governments as embodied in our constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within its sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

The attention of the Senate, and of Congress, is again respectfully invited [illegible] waiian Kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that Government. The attitude of the United States toward those islands is not very different from that in which they stand toward the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian Government and people that their government and institutions are feeble precarious, that the United States being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the island pass under foreign control. Their property is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all nations until the people of the Islands shall, of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union. The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade marks in the interest of manufacture and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy, for the regulation of Consular Powers, and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of the thirty-ninth Congress, has been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Government.

A liberal Consular Convention, which has been negotiated with Belgium, will be submitted to the Senate. The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States, and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdom of Belgium and Wurtemburg, and with the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negotiation with the respective governments, of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman Empire.

Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company, and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by these companies in various provisions of treaty between the United States and Great Brittain, of June 15th, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted, under the direction of the Joint International Commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication by the treaty between the two governments of July 1st, 1863, and, it is expected, will be concluded at an early day. No practical relation concerning colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other instances, however, between the United States and Great Britain, remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens; the boundary question, involving title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and the mutual claims arising since the year 1853 of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depridations committed under the authority of their respective Governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end those justly exciting and long existing controversies. We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely: Great Britian, France, the Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain, having recently undergone a revolution, marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged. I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress dated the 18th of July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide,

First, For an election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

Second, For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of the President in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of the President or Vice President.

Third, For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States instead of by the Legislatures.

Fourth, For a limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the constitution. I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretext for violation of the organic law, by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develope, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is severally binding upon all.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for its consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary.

If carried into effect they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In Congress are vested all legislative powers and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that, before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close shall expire, an All-Wise Providence will so guide counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union; inspire reverence for the consitution; restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote on earth peace and good will toward man.

A Relic of the Revolution.

A writer in the Bennington (Vt.) *Banner* gives the following interesting account of the old Catamount Tavern, still standing in that village—One of the historical landmarks of the town.

Here stands the old Catamount Tavern, around which cluster more incidents of historical interests than any other building now standing. In it is the little seven-by-nine Council room ever memorable as the secret place where the "Council of Safety" met during the Revolution to arrange the details of war, the admission of Vermont into the Union, and our trying controversy with New York. Over the threshold of its southwest door the British officers were introduced as prisoners of war. About thirty feet from the same point upon the signpost, and from which the house derived its name, was the stuffed skin of a catamount, with its head and bare teeth towards the State of New York in defiance of her arbitrary demands. In this house was imprisoned and tried Sedding, who, for "criminal conduct," was convicted and hung. Here was also administered the "beach seal," and from under this roof on the morning of the day of conflict, a beloved son, buoyant in health and strong in strength, went out to battle, and on the going down of the sun, borne by his weeping comrades was returned a bleeding corpse. Says the stricken father, "show me the boy, that I may with my own hands close the gaping wounds, and be called blessed A devoted wife, unable to stand the withering blow, ere a few suns, crushed with grief, she too was borne to lay beside him, and in the house lived and died for a period of one hundred years and of the most exemplary families that ever adorned a New England village.

POLLARD writes as follows of Mrs. Jeff Davis during Confederate days in Richmond:

Mrs. Davis was a brawny, able-bodied woman, who had much more of masculine mettle than of feminine grace; her complexion was tawny, even to the point of mulattoism; a woman loud and course in her manners, full of social self-assertion, not the one of her sex who would have been supposed to win the deference of a delicate man like Mr. Davis—whimsical in his health, a victim of 'nerves,' nice and morbid in his social tastes—although she might well have conquered the submission of such a creature by the force of her character. Mr. Davis deferred to her in the social regulations she would impose upon Richmond. The demanded etiquette of Washington that the President's lady should return no calls; she introduced what was unknown in Richmond—livered servants. And when every horse was impressed in the military service, the citizens forced to go afoot remarked, with some disdain, the elegant equipage of Mrs. Davis, that paused much more before the shops of Main street than the aristocratic residences of Grace and Franklin.

THE most precious wine is produced upon the sides of volcanoes.—New, bold and inspiring ideas are only horne of a clear head that stands over a glowing heart.

Charleston in which secession began eight years ago the night after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, gave a Republican majority of 1355 on Tuesday.

A FRENCHMAN recently drank 84 cups of coffee on a wager. His life was saved by an emetic of salt and water.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 16, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

A GREAT army re-union is now taking place in Chicago. Nearly all the leading ex-warriors of the country are present and participating.

THOS B FLORENCE, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from this State, and latterly an Administration "bummer," was appointed revenue assessor for the 2d Pennsylvania district a few days ago. He will hold over we apprehend, until U. S. G. is inaugerated, when his services will be dispensed with.

THE report from the Post-office Department shows that the whole number of dead letters of all classes received during the year which ended 30th June last, by actual count was 4,162,144. Of these letters, 2,995,066 were domestic letters. The domestic letters received may be classed as follows: Ordinary dead letters, 3,028,461; drop and hotel letters, 520,677; unmaleable, 363,898; fictitious addresses, 9,190; registered letters, 3,232; returned from foreign countries 66,558. Of the ordinary dead letters forwarded from the office, about 84 per cent. were delivered, and of the valuable dead letters about 80 per cent were delivered.

A NEEDY railroad officer named Fisk, residing in New York, and connected with the Erie road seems to be hard up for money. He does not choose to work and delve for the "filthy stuff" like other mortals, but straightway goes and sues the New York *Tribune* for defamation of character, laying his damages at the modest sum $100,000. The *Tribune* in an article a week or so ago, on the Erie railroad war, said that a rumor was then current that Mr. Fisk and an other person connected with the Erie road, had possessed themselves of the available assets of the company and left for parts unknown. This turned out to be a mistake, and now Fisk rushes into the courts and demands a sum of money from the editor sufficient to make him rich for life. We venture to predict that when the case is tried, and a verdict rendered, it will be ascertained that Fisk has made but little, if anything, out of the operation.

Two important murder trials were concluded last week, one in a New York and the other in a Massachusetts court.

Gen. Cole, about one year ago killed a very prominent politician of New York named Hiscock for the seduction of his wife, while the former was in the army. Gen. C. was arrested, put in jail, and the case was brought before a jury some months ago, but they failed to agree. The prisoner was then remanded, and the case brought up a second time a couple of weeks ago. The verdict of the jury was one of acquital, and the prisoner was discharged.

Deacon Andrews hitherto regarded as a very upright man, of Plymouth, Massachussetts, was arrested a few [illegible] bor, named Holms. It is alleged the deed was committed with the expectation of coming into possession of Holme's estate. After a long and tedious trial, Andrews was convicted of man-slaughter and sent to the State prison for twenty years.

To the exclusion of other matter that would be more interesting to the general reader, we this week publish the last annual message of President Johnson. We would not give it the space it occupies were it not for the fact that many of our country readers are not favored with daily papers, and if they do not meet with the message in the *Argus*, they will not see it at all.

The message itself is well writen, but contains some financial theories that are at war with the best interests of the Government. As usual he denounces the reconstruction acts of Congress, urges the repeal of the civil tenure bill, and concludes by recommending a change in the manner of electing President, Vice President and Senators of the United States, and also in the term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

When the message was being read in the Senate, objection was made by Senator Conness of California on account of its objectionable matter, when its further reading was dispensed with until the next day.

THE report of General Reynolds, commanding in Texas, contains some hard truths. It is terse and to the point, and shows the necessity of holding Texas by military law. Speaking of the Ku-Klux Klan, the General states: "The precise object of these organizations cannot be readily explained, but seems in this State to be to disarm, rob and in many cases murder Union men and negroes and, as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers; also, to intimidate every one who knows anything of the organization but who will not join it. The civil law east of the Trinity river is almost a dead letter. In some counties the civil officers are all, or a portion of them, members of the Klan."

At the political meetings in several counties "men have been indicated by name from the speaker's stand as those selected for murder. The men thus pointed out have no course left them but to leave their homes or be murdered on the first convenient opportunity. The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them."

We suggest that this condition of affairs in Texas calls for prompt action on the part of our Executive power. A commission should be appointed to consider the condition of the State and report upon it. In case of the confirmation of General Reynolds' report, which is without doubt, from what we know, correct, Texas should at once be turned over to military rule. This will be the quickest method to restore it to peace and prosperity. Nothing but inexorable military law will produce quiet there, and the quicker it is put in force the better for our whole South-western country, which is sadly afflicted by this Texan cut-throat government.

THE Democracy of Winterset, Iowa, undertook, at the election on the 3d of November to play off a practical joke on an intelligent negro of that place, by nominating and electing him a justice of the Peace. It has since been ascertained that by the adoption of the amendment to the constitution of that State, giving negroes the ballot, a result that the Democracy little expected, he is elligible to the office. He now publishes a card utterly refusing to hold or fill any office which was or ever will be conferred upon him by the Democratic party. The negro, he seems to think, fills a pretty low place in the social scale, but not low enough still to serve the Democracy as one of their officers.

THE "Beaver Radical" has at length made its appearance. It is printed in quarto form, contains a number of interesting original articles, and altogether makes a very creditable exhibition.

We have no response to make to the impertinent flings in its editors salutatory. We have no epithet to hurl back in return for the coarse one thrown at us. We have no personal quarrel with Mr. Quay or with any of the three or four who are known to be identified with him in his new movement, either sympathetically or otherwise. We shall seek none—shall engage in none. But we intend to wage war upon all "close corporations" existing here and throughout the State—upon every attempt to make the Republican party subservient to base and selfish purposes—upon every scheme, or "ring" or "clique" intended to crowd off worthy and competent men in order to make way for partizan favorites—but particularly do we intend to wage untiring war upon that infamous practice of buying, selling, trading and intriguing, connecting itself with nearly every position, from the lowest to the highest—which enters every convention and every District conference—which "sets up" a candidate in advance of an expression from the people—which makes up the "slate" before the election has been held, and which parcels out the offices to particular favorites long before the formal organization of the State Legislature—a practice, and an evil which has grown into such frightful proportions and carried on so extensively and so shamelessly, that unless speedily trodden under foot will prove the distruction of the party. This is a duty we owe to ourselves, to our party friends and to the public. We shall perform it we trust not roughly, not unbecomingly, but firmly, decorously, unshrinkingly, be the consequences to us personally what they may. And mark, we are not to be charged with undue personalities. Those who aspire to be the leaders of the party, who are continually traveling to and fro, looking after *its interests*, seeking to make its nominations, endeavoring to control its movements, and dispensing its patronage, belong to the public, and their acts, as they connect themselves with the party are proper subjects of criticism and animadversion.

If the "Radical" is to "supply a want recognized in the community" why was not that "want" sooner discovered? Why were not the power [illegible] when Mr. Quay and his sympathizing friends had control of the *Argus*? Why so much indifference *then*, and so much enterprise now? Suppose that at either of those periods a new paper project had been broached, as perhaps it might have been done with propriety, what would have been the result? Mr. Quay and his friends would have sprung to arms at once—the alarm would have been sounded far and wide, and the movement denounced as *treasonable* to the party. Then their ox would have been gored.

If the *Argus* under our management has been conducted with less tact and less ability than under the auspices of Messrs Quay, Imbrie, Rutan and Taylor, why has its circulation without any special effort on our part been so largely increased? At the very outstart we believed the contemplated paper to be a fire-brand thrown into the party—a disorganizing movement—an act of hostility to us-and every step in the undertaking—the declarations that have been made, and the means and threats made use of to drive us out of the *Argus*, all tend to show that the project was not originated for the good of the party, but for the promotion of purposes, at home and abroad, which for the time being can only be left to public conjecture.

The U. S. Senatorship.

Tho "Radical" has an amusing article on the U. S. Senatorship. It speaks of "rings," "cliques," "combinations," and "political speculators" with a demureness and simplicity truly charming. Now, we trust Mr. Quay will not take it amiss if we remind the reader that he is the recognized head of the western branch of the "Philadelphia Ring" himself," and that for months past he has been almost continually on the wing, and using every energy to fasten Mr. Kemble upon the people of Pennsylvania as their next U, S. Senator. Several weeks ago a city correspondent of the Armstrong *Republican* in a flattering notice of him made use of this pointed language:

"Col. Quay is playing a strong game for his friend Kemble. Kemble's money and Quay's brains will be hard to beat."

Being in Philadelphia a short time since, we were amazed to learn that in every calculation that was made our Senator and Representative were invariably ranged among the supporters of Mr. Kemble. We have good authority for stating that the use thus made of Mr. Nicholson's name was wholly unauthorized. Now who is it that thus assumes to speak the voice of Beaver county? Who has been guilty of this attempt to barter off our Representative. If Mr. Kemble's chances have since faded into thin air, and Thomson, the "Railway King," refuses to be a candidate, it becomes highly interesting to know what disposition has been made of our county in the new "deal" that has been necessitated. Has it been left free to vote for a candidate of standing, fitness and integrity, or has it been transferred to some other member of the "ring" whose name will be developed at the propitious moment? We shall see.

Which is Right.

The "Radical" states "by authority" that J. Edgar Thomson is not a candidate for U. S. Senator. We do not like to be too suspicious, but we really fear this is an attempt to throw dust into the public eye, and lull the people to sleep, until some trap is ready to be sprung. For the Pittsburgh "Post", on the other hand "understands *positively* that Mr. Thomson will not decline senatorial honors, which means he will reach for them," and that "there is more in this than may appear on the surface." The *Commercial*, with nearly equal positiveness declares "that Mr. Thomson will be pressed with all the determination the "Ring" that has been made up can summon."

If the latter assumptions are well founded, it exhibits a state of affairs really startling. Ever since the successful dodge of Mr. Seymour, in procuring his nomination, though the most persistent *declining*, scheming Republicans have been eager to follow the pernicious example. What is there in the antecedents or surroundings of Mr. Thomson to induce the Republican party of Pennsylvania to clothe him with Senatorial functions? He is no Republican—does not pretend to be. The presumption is that he voted for Grant—so did thousnds of other Democrats. There can be but one answer: He was put forward either to secure the distribution of his favors among a privileged class, or for the purpose of giving the Pennsylvania Central a wider field of operations. It would seem, latterly, as though unprincipled men claimed a preemption right to use the party as a mere puppet—use it for their own aggrandizement—and carry it whithersoever they willed. Unless the people speedily arise in their might, and shake off these birds of prey, we fear its day of usefulness has passed. This system of trading and bartering, and buying and selling, has become so extensive and so shameless, that it hangs like a mill-stone around the neck of the party; and had it not been for the stupidity of the Democratic Convention at New York, and the great popularity of General Grant, it would have gone down under the heavy load.

Our only hope for the preservation of the Republican party lies in the incoming administration of General Grant. We have an abiding confidence that he will scatter the hungry vultures that will soon gather around him—that unless deceived, he will appoint none but tried, worthy men to office, and that under his judicious lead, the party will be brought back to its earlier and better days.

Relative Rights, &c.

Certainly no one that we are aware of questions the right to establish another republican paper in this place. An individual or individuals, may follow their inclinations, and do whatever may seem meet to them. The law however, or public sentiment, reserves the opposite right to visit punishment or displeasure.—The right, then, to start the "Radical" being undisputed, the equal right belongs to the public to inquire into the motive, examine the surroundings, and scrutinize the actions and movements of those who bring it into existence. If the motive be a good one the enterprise [illegible] or caprice, or if personal enmity, or for the attainment of sordid or selfish ends, it should be repudiated by all honest and right-thinking men.

We venture to say that there is not an unbiassed Republican in the county of Beaver, who believes for a moment, that it was originated as a legitimate business undertaking, or intended to subserve the interests of the public or of the party. Circumstances of an almost conclusive character, show that it was designed for the accomplishment of private and personal ends. Had we been made of more plastic material—had we shown an aptitude for rushing headlong into this, that or the other intrigue, without inquiring into its fairness or morality—or had we been ready on all occasions to enter promptly into the defense of certain men and certain schemes and measures whether justifiable or unjustifiable —no new paper project would have been mooted, the "Beaver Radical" would have no tangible being at this date.

The legitimate fruit of the movement is already manifest—in the undisguised joy of the Democracy—in the heartiness with which the leaders enter into its support—in the conflicting interests of the two papers—in jealousies that have been engendered—in splitting up into factions, and in alienating those who always have been, and who ought now to be, standing shoulder to shoulder in battling for a common cause.

A WRITER in the new paper, who we fear has "malice in his heart," makes a far-fetched fling at us by saying "that at the time the nomination was made for Governor, the last time, the *Beaver Argus* and the entire Court House clique were advocating the claims of Mr. Ketcham, and in opposition to those of Mr. Moorhead and Gov. Geary. We beg to inform this over-zealous correspondent that we had no connection whatever with the *Argus* at that time. We were doing business in another county and doing what we could to advance the interests of Gen. Geary, our present honest and straight forward Governor.

MR. QUAY, in making his editorial bow to the public says that "all that he is and all that he possesses, he owes to the Republican party of Beaver county." Nine-tenths of the Republicans who have spoken to us in relation to his newspaper project, unite in saying that in thus sowing the seeds of discord—arraying Republican against Republican, and weakening, if not destroying the party in this county—he makes a sorry requital to those who have hitherto honored him with their votes and their confidence.

THE name of Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the Customs at New York was sent to the Senate by the President a few days ago for confirmation, as Minister to Russia. Cassius M. Clay is our present Minister there. It is not at all likely that the Senate will confirm the nomination of Mr. S.

An effort is being made in the Vermont Legislature to restock the rivers of that State with salmon and shad.

LYNCHING IN INDIANA.

Four Express Robbers Hung.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 12.—The Seymour Viligance Committee visited the New Albany Jail this morning about three o'clock and hung the Reno brothers and Charles Anderson, and left town before the alarm was given.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—The following particulars of the hanging of the Reno brothers at New Albany, have been received by the Cincinnati *Times*, dated New Albany, December 12.

Between three and four o'clock this morning from sixty to seventy Seymour regulators, masked and heavily armed, arrived here via the Jeffersonville Railroad. Immediately upon their arrival, they proceeded by a direct route to the county jail, placing guards at every street and alley to guard against surprise. On arriving at the jail one of the guards stationed outside, took fright and attempted to raise an alarm but was quickly taken in charge and placed under guard.—They then entered the office of the jail, and after twelve or fifteen had entered, Sheriff Fullenlove, awakened by the disturbance, came to the door, when they demanded the keys. He attempted to get away by dodging in a cellar way, and coming out on the outside of the building. But here he was commanded to surrender, and by some means was shot through the arm. They had now complete possession of the jail, and found the keys in the Sheriff's bed-room, when they immediately proceeded to the cells, and forced one of the guards to unlock the cells. They then took Frank Reno, Simon Reno, Bill Reno and Charles Anderson, the express robbers, out and hung them to the iron railing or post supporting the walls around the cells. The victims were placed on chairs, the rope adjusted and the chairs kicked from under them; Frank and Simon hanging to one post, Simon in front and Frank behind him, the other brother hanging at a corner post, and Anderson backward in the rear of the jail.

After being satisfied that their victims were dead, the bold murderers quietly locked up the jail and all its occupants, taking the keys with them, and taking one of the County Commissioners to the depot, when, all being ready, they started away, giving the Commissioner the keys.—As soon as possible the alarm was sounded, but too late. No one could be found, and all that remained to show their presence were the dead bodies of the express robbers.

The most intense excitement prevails here, and it is getting much higher every moment, the news spreading like wildfire. Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson are in the city. Frank Reno fought the Regulators, knocking three of them down, but was overpowered and knocked senseless, his head being badly bruised and blood running down his face. The victims presented a most ghastly and horrible spectacle.

HESTER VAUGHN.

A young woman named Hester Vaughn, of Philadelphia, this State, was tried and convicted in one of the courts of that city a few months ago, for the murder of her illegitimate child. She was sentenced to be hung, and the day appointed for her execution is drawing nigh. A week or two ago a large meeting was held in New York, and a committee of men and women appointed to visit Gov. Geary and ask him to pardon the condemned girl. The committee did so, and it is understood that Gov. Geary will comply with the request. Mrs. Stanton, one of the committee, visited the unfortunate girl in person, and writes this concerning her:

[illegible] was greatly intensified, and we felt more than ever convinced of her innocence. Hester is a short, stout girl, with a round head, high, broad forehead, and open, benevolent face. She has a quiet, self-possessed manner, and is gentle in movements and speech. She can read and write, and is very intelligent for one of her class. She showed us several of Leigh Richmond's stories that she had been reading, and exhibited under garments that she had made that were very neatly embroidered. Everything about her indicates a taste for order, cleanliness, and beauty. As we were left alone with her, we had a full, free talk of more than an hour. She went over tragic scenes of the last year. She told us of her young days, her home, how much she feared her father might hear of her disgrace. She said she wished she had given some other name in court. When we told her that the families with whom she had lived had petitioned the Governor for her release, and spoken in the highest terms of her devotion and faithfulness to their interests—"Oh! yes," she said, with great simplicity, "I never harmed any one but myself." Her cell is about 11 feet square, has a large window that she can open or shut at pleasure, water and heat at her command with a ventilator in the ceiling. She has a trunk full of clothes, a number of books, a table and two stools. While we were there the door stood wide open. "Oh!" she said, "how pleasant it seems to have that door open. You have no idea how dreadful it is to be shut up all alone these long, dark nights, with mice and cockroaches. I have my fingers bitten while sleeping.

Moral Significance of the Republican Triumph.

The moral significance of the struggle which has just closed is thus found in the fact that the good cause was best served by its bitterest enemies. A bad institution, like slavery, generates a bad type of character in its supporters, and urges them blindly on to the adoption of measures which, intended for its defense, result in its ruin. The immense achievement of emancipating four millions of slaves, and placing them on an equality of civil and political rights with their former masters, is due primarily to such men as Calhoun and McDuffie, Davis and Tombs, Vallandigham, Pendleton, Belmont, Johnson and Seymour. The prejudice in the United States against the colored race, was strong enough to overcome everything but their championship of it. These persons taught the nation that its safety depended on its being just. The most careless glance over the chief incidents in the long contest shows that all the enemies of human freedom needed for success was a little moderation and good sense, but moderation and good sense are fortunately not the characteristics of men engaged in doing the Devil's work for the Devil's pay. "The Lord reigns,"—a simple proposition, but one which politicians find it hard to accept, and which they often waste immense energies in the impotent attempt to overturn.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The drain of gold and currency from New York to the West and South continues. One bank alone yesterday morning had orders for half a million currency, from Chicago, and the remittances to all sections must reach four millions per week. A movement has been started by the city banks in favor of abolishing the present system of making quarterly returns to the Comptroller of the currency. There is rather more disposition in the gold market to make engagement for future delivery Tennessee bonds were weak on a fresh rumor that the Legislature had passed a bill to loan the credit of the State to new railroads. The Treasurer of North Carolina, telegraphs that the interest on State bonds will be promptly met January 1st.

CRIME IN MISSOURI.

Three Men Murdered and Two Others Badly Wounded—The Object Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—The Kansas City *Times* gives an account of a horrible affair which recently occurred in Jasper county, Missouri, in substance as follows: Mr. Turner, of Clay county, Missouri, purchased a lot of cattle some months ago of Col. J. C. McCoy and others, of Dallas, Texas, the cattle to be paid for at a point called Baxter Springs. Col. McCoy sent his nephew, quite a young man, with the cattle to receive his portion of the money, about $1,500, and the other parties also sent agents. After receiving pay for the cattle, young McCoy, a man named Jones, and three others of the party started back to Texas, and while encamped at Buckhars prairie, Jasper county, were fired upon by five men, and two of the party killed and one mortally wounded. McCoy and one other man escaped and went to a farm house near by. Soon after arriving there the men who had done the shooting, accompanied by three others appeared and demanded McCoy's money, which was given up, and then placed him and his comrade in a school-house and kept them guarded until the night of the second day, after which they were taken out by the party, now increased to fifteen or twenty men, for the ostensible purpose of burying the dead, but after proceeding some distance they robbed McCoy's companion of sixty-five dollars and then began firing at him. He broke away, however, and escaped. They then shot McCoy in several places and left him for dead. He was not killed, however, and was found the next morning, taken to the house of a settler and cared for, but there is little hope of his recovery. The parties engaged in this atrocious affair are said to be well known residents of the immediate vicinity. It is also stated, but the report is doubted, that the murderers, failing to dispatch the witnesses of the first assassination, deposited the money taken from McCoy with the postmaster at Baxter's Springs. It is further stated that when a party went to bury the three murdered men, they found considerable money upon their persons, and got into a row about a division of the spoils, but it was finally settled by giving the doctor who attended McCoy, the lion's share.

Edward Johnson, who was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary about three years ago, for assisting in the robbery of the United States Express Company of forty thousand dollars, was pardoned by the Governor some six months since, on condition that he would conduct himself as an honest man, and keep out of bad company. It having recently been ascertained that he has not strictly complied with the conditions of his pardon, and it being suspected that he was concerned in the robbery here last August of the messenger of Adams Express Company, he was brought here to-day from Chicago and sent back to the Penitentiary, to serve out the remaining twenty-six months of his term.

Thomas Kirk, second clerk of the steamer Bismarck, is charged with embezzling $1,400 belonging to the boat, and one hundred dollars reward is offered for his apprehension. He has been missing since December 3d.

Our National Disgrace.

The fact that barely twelve weeks of Andrew Johnson's Presidency remain to be endured should console us under many afflictions and reconcile us to many hardships. Plead as we fairly may that the great party which he has betrayed never meant to make him President, while the party he has treacherously served and fawned upon despised him too heartily to think of accepting him as a candidate, the Re[illegible] scourged by him from the hour he reeled into the Vice-Presidency, and will be till the place that knows him shall know him no more. We have had bad men in high office before, yet we are confident that no one but Andy Johnson was ever chosen Vice-President of these United States who could have provoked the scorn of Christendom by such an exhibition of native depravity as is made in the following portion of Johnson's last Message:

Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal, in semi-annual installments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would, at present rates, be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equal to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond.

Mr. Johnson has probably borrowed money in his day, and may have done so when his debts were so heavy and his prospects so bad, that his note was not worth half its face. Let us suppose him drawn into a difficult law suit, which involved all he was worth. He applies to a thrifty neighbor for $5,000, being in absolute want of that sum to prosecute his suit, to judgment. The prudent capitalist inquires as to the security, and is pointed to the estate in litigation. "Yes, but if you lose the suit" you will have no estate." "Well," he responds, if I lose the suit, you must lose the "debt; but if I win it, I will pay you double." "Agreed," says the capitalist; "I will take the "risk.—So he borrows the $5,000, and with it wins the suit. How much does he owe? How much ought he to pay? Your answer decides whether you are honest or a villain.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Will of a Millionaire.

The will of Coulter Newberry, who died recently on board the steamer Ville de Paris, while on his way from Europe, was proved on Tuesday, before Judge Bradwell, in Chicago. The Hon. Mark Stanner and E. W. Blatchford are named as executors. The testator places the value of his property at $2,000,000, and the executors are required to give bonds in the sum of $4,000,000. With the exception of a few small bequests to friends, and distant kindred, he leaves his entire estate to his wife and two unmarried daughters, with certain peculiar conditions attached; for instance, if his daughters marry, the first male issue of such marriage shall receive the sum of $1,000,000, on condition that they take the name of Newberry. If either daughter shall marry a man named Newberry, this condition shall hold good with their issue. In case the wife dies, and his daughters die without issue, the estate is to be devoted to the founding of an immense library, to be known as the Newberry Library.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The War Department.

Secretary Schofield, in his annual report, says the strength of the army on September 30th was 48,081, which by January will be reduced by expiration of term of service alone to about 43,000. No recruiting is in operation except for cavalry service. All volunteer officers, except one, have been mustered out of the service. At the suggestion of General Sherman authority was given on October 6th for the muster in of one regiment of volunteer cavalry from Kansas, whose service is not expected to exceed six months, for service against the Inians. It may, the Secretary says, be reasonbly expected that a considerable reduction of the army may be made within the next year. He recommends such reduction be authorized by law to be made gradually by ordinary casualties, by discharge of incompetent officers, and by consolidation of regiments.

The Secretary also recommends that the four regiments of Veteran Reserves be disbanded, officers unfit for service to be retired, and others to be transferred to active regiments. The term of enlistment ought to be increased to five years. The disbursments of the pay department during the last fiscal year amount to $60,000,000. The disbursments for reconstruction have been $2,500,000. Bounty claims to the extent of $35,000,000, have been paid. It is estimated that $65,682,388,85 will be required for the War Department for the next fiscal year. The estimated deficiencies for the current year are, however, $13,975,000. In speaking of the Indian war, Secretary Schofield says it is proved beyond dispute that it was begun by the Indians without any provocation whatever. Its object is supposed to be the abandonment of the Smoky Hill route, which are the best hunting grounds in America, and the Secretary endorses General Sherman's remedy to secure peace—namely, coercion. The rest of war report is an unimportant review of the military districts of the reports of the district commanders.

The Treasurre's Report.

Mr. Spinner indicates the extent of business that has passed through his hands during the year thus:

Total of all receipts	$1,049,883,057 45
Balance from last year	170,868,814 40
Payments and repayments	25,440,069,88
Footing as per books	$1,246,192,861 29
Actual payments	$1,089,023,511,23
Payments and repayments	25,440,989,88
Unavailable transf'd to Register	893,022 22
Cash balance in Treasury	130,834,437 96
Footing as per books	$1,246,192,861 29

The business transacted at the Treasury has decreased in amount each year since the war. Expenditures for the payment of the public debt and Navy Department have fallen off, while those for the Interior and war Department and for the civil and diplomatic service have increased. There has been paid for bounties about $[illegible],000, and for interest on the public debt $138,894,910 68. The total amount held as a pledge for the redemption of national banks circulation and in trust for them is $390,013,860. The total amount of duty collected from these banks, for the year, has been $5,768,365 70. 373 of these banks have been designated as national depositaries, and have collected on account of the Government $260,920,662-[illegible] Thirteen distinct kinds of paper money were issued by the Government during the war, eleven of which have ceased to be used as currency. Of the two yet in use, the legal tender notes amount to 355,945,481 70, and the fractional currency to $32,692,253,80 making a total of $388,637,735 50 in circulation as money medium.

Then follows an account of the amounts disbursed to each of the departments, which will appear under their respective heads. $86,962,60 has been received altogether by the [illegible] cience Fund. A reorganization of the office of Treasury is strongly urged so as to admit of a better classification of the employees. A comprehensive plan is then given, which the Treasurer believes will meet the difficulties he has pointed out.

Postmaster General

Mr. Randall states that the postal revenue for the last year was $16,292,600 and the expenditures $22,730,592 being an excess over receipts as compared with last year the receipts have increased 6 per cent., and the expenses 18 per cent. The estimates for the next year are fixed at $24,540,413 for expenses, and $17,800,000 for receipts, leaving a deficit to be supplied by appropriation of $6,740,500. 383,470,500 postage stamps were sold at $11,751,014, and 44,552,300 stamped envelopes at $1,285,218. There were in the employ of the department on June 30th 1868, 6,891 contractors, occupying 8,226 routes, whose aggregate length is 216,928 miles, with an annual transportation of 84,221,325 miles, at a cost of $10, 266,056. Twenty six railway postal lines are in operation, and steamboat line. These lines are operated more cheaply and expeditiously than under the old system. Here follows a lengthy treatment of the trans Atlantic postal service and facilities, with accounts of conventions with foreign countries. There are 26,481 post offices in operation in the United States, of which 2,167 were established during the year and 849 were discontinued. In 48 of the principle cities the free delivery system has been in operation during the year, and Secretary thinks it must ere long succeed all others. The number of letter carriers employed was 1,198; mail letters delivered, 64,349,486; local letters delivered, 14,081,906 news papers delivered, 16,910,715; letters collected, 63,164,625; amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses, $995,934; postages on local matter, $475,982.

The whole number of letters received at the dead letter office during the year was 4,162,144 a decrease of 144,364; 2,288,199 were returned to their owners. The large excess of expenditures over receipts is attributed to the extension of routes into all the Southern States and Territories. Ten years hence the Post Office will cost $40,000,000 and the receipts will not exceed $30,000,000. Attention is called to the gross abuse of the franking privilege. The Secretary will, at an early day, submit a plan for the reorganization of the Post office Department.

Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Browning opens his report by saying, that of the two Revolutionary soldiers pensioned in 1867, one has died and the other is reported living. The names of 88 widows of Revolutionary soldiers, and 1,393 widows and children of soldiers who served in wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to the rebellion are borne upon the pension rolls.

The aggregate of army pensioners other than those above, is 167,025, who draw annually $18,893,694. The whole amount paid last year to pensioners of all classes was $21,010,931, including expenses of disbursing agents.

During the year there were added to the roll of pensioners 28,921 names and 14,752 were for various causes dropped. 1,077 bounty-land warrants were issued for 167,720 acres. The Secretary refers to the report of the Commissioner of Indians Affairs for data concerning the management of this portion of his domain.

There were 50,112 applications for patents, 14,153 of which were granted. The receipts of the Patent Office were $696,786 being $171 less than the expenditures.

The Secretary then discusses the Pacific Railroads upon the basis of the Commissionor's report, the substance of which has already appeared in these columns. The several companies have completed 1,793½ miles of road, and bonds to the extent of $44,337,090 have been issued to them. The amount expended for defraying the expenses of the United States courts during the year was $1,789,177. The report concludes with a discussion respecting the salaries of heads of departments and judges of the Supreme Court, and suggests that they be increased fifty per cent.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

A dispatch from Washington to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* dated Dec. 14th, has this concerning Cuban affairs: A very lively interest is felt here among some of the most prominent persons in public life at the late indications of success attending the operations of the insurgents in Cuba. Private information to some of these parties is to the effect that the published accounts are wholly one sided, and that the revolutionists are far stronger than the public has been made to believe here. The interest felt here arises from certain consultations held and promises sought for and given by leading Congressmen during last winter.—It seems that the whole plan of the revolution was made known here about the middle of last session, and many of its features agreed upon. Several persons engaged in the movement were in constant communication for a number of weeks concerning the subject. The utmost secrecy was enforced, and only those who could be depended upon were made aware of the plans. The principal object of the agent's investigations here was to ascertain whether, in case a revolution could be successfully carried on for a time, Congress could be induced to recognize a Republican Government. It is understood that the agents were fully satisfied that this recognition could be secured. The persons thus acting as agents were Americans, some of them ex-army officers. It is understood that they have since been very busy in inducing Americans to go quietly to Cuba and take part in the revolution.

How Transgressors are Made.

An exchange in alluding to the fact that careless rowdies and young bullies are frequently transformed into positive murderers, draws this graphic picture of the process, which will be recognized by every one as faithful to a shadow.

The boy who lurks and lounges about with a gang, annoying families; or who indulges in the wicked habit of insulting persons who pass by his lounging place, or in assaulting people who give no offence, or who thinks it the proper sort of thing to 'take his drink when he is out for a spree' at night or on Sunday, is in constant danger of just the kind of rows and broils that end in bloodshed and murder. At one end of his career is this habitual lounging, loafing, disorder, dissipation or ruffianism, and at the other, if he keeps on in the same path is the prison or the gallows.

If the prisoners in the Western Penitentiary were interrogated, the greater portion of them would acknowledge that in the outset they meant no harm, but were gradually led from one excess to another by evil associates. This picture cannot be too often impressed upon the youths who are in the habit of assembling and seeking amusements in gangs. The boy who forms a friendship with one or two mates possibly may preserve himself from evil influences, but the boy who permits himself to be influenced by a crowd pays a heavy penalty. Better no company at all than bad company. But if human beings cannot have the associations they should, they will take up with such as they can get.—*Pitts. Com.*

The folding and pasting department [illegible] Legislature has generally been regarded as a convenient place in which to stow away importunate politicians and place-seekers at the public expense. The cost of this department annually is between forty and fifty thousand dollars. Messr. Rauch and Cochran, editors of *Father Abraham*, a republican weekly published at Lancaster, propose to the ensuing Legislature to do the pasting and folding of the session for the sum of five thousand dollars, and to enter into bonds of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract if furnished them. They say to the Legislature:

"Now, gentlemen, here is a bid, we respectfully submit, for your consideration, that it is your duty to give us the contract, unless some one else should 'go better' by offering to do it for less, in which case we should have notice, and a chance to come down yet lower, if necessary, to secure the job. And candor compels us to say that the price for which we propose to do this forty thousand dollar job—only five thousand—will, we think, allow us a reasonable margin. At this price, we would consider ourselves duly provided for. Indeed, at five thousand dollars there is yet some money in it—enough, perhaps, for a small 'divvy.'"

Vote for President.

The ten States of the "Great West," embracing the region north of the Ohio, in the Mississippi Valley, cast a total vote in the late election of 2,244,732, and gave Gen. Grant a majority of 280,050. The following is their vote, officially returned from all, except from Missouri.

STATES.	ELECTORS.	GRANT	SEYMOUR
Ohio	21	280,222	239,032
Indiana	13	176,552	166,980
Illinois	16	250,293	199,141
Michigan	8	128,500	96,051
Wisconsin	8	108,959	84,668
Iowa	8	119,289	73,420
Missouri	11	95,000	75,000
Minnesota	4	43,741	28,202
Kansas	3	29,703	13,408
Nebraska	3	9,729	5,139
	95	1,262,391	982,341

Missouri U. S. Senator.

A St. Louis dispatch says: although opposition to General Schurz for the United States Senator is developing in some quarters, it is feeble, and will effect nothing. There is scarcely a doubt of his election. Some persons are assailing him on the ground that he is an infidel, there is nothing in the General's record to substantiate the charge, and it will have but little if any, weight. General Loan's friends are active in his behalf, but his prospects diminish, rather than increase. New combinations are talked of, it is given out that Henderson's prospects are brightening, but there are no outward evidences of it.

A REVENUE COLLECTOR CONVICTED.—G. W. Alexander, recently the revenue collector in Berks county has been convicted of taking bribes from several distillers, who defrauded the Government out of the tax on whiskey. The parties to the crime were the principal witnesses in the case. There is still another indictment pending against him.

A Washington special says Caleb Cushing has probably gone to Bogota to negotiate with the Government of Columbia for the joint protection of the ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

A HAVANA letter of December 7th says Valmasda was defeated by the insurgents in the battle at Los Minas, and lost over one hundred killed and wounded; that the insurgents held every town in the eastern department, and the insurgents about Manizilo are four thousand strong.

Groceries.

A. S. Harvey. DEALER IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS AND Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Rice, Cheese, Soaps, Bacon, Fish.

Hardware. NAILS & WINDOW GLASS. STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Oak Churns, Willow Baskets, Peck Measures, ½ Bush. Measures, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar. ALSO Choice Family Flour,

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand. Prices very low, call and see. A. S. HARVEY, Bridgewater, Pa. oct2'67:1y.

SIMON SNITGER & CO. (At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.,) DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, SUCH AS COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good anarticle as the market affords. All goods delived if required. jan15:1y.

T. O. MORGAN, SUCCESSOR TO SHALLENBERGER BROS. DEALER IN Fine Family Groceries. Queensware, Hardware, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME. COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods. Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages. BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE! Rochester, Pa. By COE & DARRAGH WHERE MAY BE FOUND Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE. N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price. COE & DARRAGH. Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1.y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE LATEST STYLES, For Fall and Winter wear. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods CONSTANTLY ON HAND. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice. WILLIAM REICH, BRIDGEWATER, PA.

CHAS. B. Hurst, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester, apr29'68.

Farmers Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of William Sodiske, our old miller, and late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains. Come One, Come all and Try us !! LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH, as cheap as the cheapest. J. & H. DARRAGH, Sharon Mills, Beaver county, Pa. oct7'68

HOLIDAY GOODS. We have just opened the largest and finest stock of House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods, FOR THE HOLIDAYS, ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Wooden and Willow Wares, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes, Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c. Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties. SANDS & REINEMAN, 30 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh. Dec

Dry Goods.

NEW FALL Goods, AT S. J. Cross & Co's. ROCHESTER, PA. FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS. FLANNELS. Plain Flannels, Barred Flannels, Opera Flannels, Alpaccas, Merinos, Delaines, Ginghams, Prints, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CANTON FLANNEL. MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR. JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c. READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. HATS AND CAPS NEW STYLES AND CHEAP Boots and Shoes A larger and better Stock than we have ever before kept. Mens' and Boys', Womens', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes and Gum Shoes, just bought and FOR SALE LOW. ALSO, Our usual Stock of HARDWARE AND NAILS GLASS, QUEENSWARE, Bacon, Oils, Paints, Grain, Putty, Grain, Flour, Salt, Feed, &c. We buy often and keep our Stock full and fresh, always having something new to show our customers. WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL CLOSE CALL AND SEE! S. J. CROSS & CO. ROCHESTER, Oct. 5th, 1868.

J. C. Hammond. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Flour, Feed, Meal, &c., &c. Grain of all kinds bought for cash. A good assortment of the different kinds of potatoes always on hand. All goods delivered when desired. Call and [illegible] Connecticut street, near the Public School house, in Rochester, Pa. june3'61y.8.

The Pittsburgh Real Estate Register IS PUBLISHED BY CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, Office No. 139 Fourth St. PITTSBURGH, PA. DONT FAIL TO GET ONE. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS oct14'68.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, December 16th, 1868.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 12th of December, 1868.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Dec. 6,	36 deg.	39 deg.	37 deg.
" 7,	36 deg.	38 deg.	37 deg.
" 8,	32 deg.	29 deg.	27 deg.
" 9,	22 deg.	25 deg.	22 deg.
" 10,	18 deg.	30 deg.	20 deg.
" 11,	10 deg.	25 deg.	19 deg.
" 12,	19 deg.	18 deg.	12 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements which appear for the first time in to-day's ARGUS:

Wall Paper—L. F. Price.
Dry Goods—J. M. Burchfield & Co.
Great Auction Sale—John Boyle, Auctioneer.
Christmas Gifts—B. Mulheim.
T. J. Chandler & Son—Dentists.
B. B. Mulheim—Books, Stationary, &c.
Great Semi-Annual Sale—Barker & Co.
Lamps, Glassware, &c.—J. P. Smith & Co.
Holiday Presents—Reineman, Meyran & Seidle.
Dissolution—Dawson & Richardson.
Meats—John Border.
Bounty Account—N. Sewickley Tp.
150 Acres Land for Sale.
Executor's Sale of Lands—Peter G. Brown.

Quite Ill.—Capt. Barnes, our County Treasurer, we are sorry to say, is now and has been for some time past confined to bed and quite ill. If improving at all, his recovery is very slow.

Visiting Committee.—Messrs. Hollinghead, Lowary, Dravo, Miller and McCreary are a visiting Committee on part of the Board of Trustees to attend the Examination Exercises of the Seminary on Thursday, the 17th inst.

Under Obligations.—We are indebted to Hon. George V. Lawrence, our member of Congress, for a copy of the Impeachment Trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; also, for a copy of the Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics for 1867.

In a new Dress.—The 'Local' of this place came out enlarged, and in a new dress last week. We dislike its politics, and have no particular love for its editor, yet we belong not to that class of persons who envy the business success of their neighbors.

More than two dozen frame dwelling houses, embracing every style, shade and complexion, from the humble one-roomed cottage to the large, well designed two-story residence, have been built in town within the past two months.—[East Liverpool Record.

Wool Shipping.—Messrs. Orr & Cooper of this place shipped twenty thousand pounds of wool this week to a woolen establishment at Johnstown, this State. The average price per pound paid for this lot to the producer was about *forty-four cents.*

Committee Meeting.—The Executive Committee of the Republican party of Beaver County, will meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of members is requested, as business of importance will come before the Committee at that time. H. HICE, Ch'n.

Holiday Presents can be had in almost endless variety from Messrs. Reineman, Meyran & Seidle, at No. 42 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as will be seen by referring to their card in this week's paper. Examine for yourselves, and call on them when you go to the city.

The Beaver County Temperance Convention meets at this place Thursday and Friday of this week. All those interested in the cause should attend, as the proceedings will be interesting, and there will be visitors from the various towns of this county. Our Temperance brethren should make arrangements to entertain them during their visit here.

A Dearth of Local News.—Our time has been so occupied during the past week with getting our new machinery, &c. in working order, that we have not been able to gather up our usual amount of local news. In the future we shall endeavor to 'swoop' up everything of a local character that transpires in the neighborhood, which may be of interest to the readers of the Argus.

Post Office Robbed.—The store in which the Finleyville (Washington Co., Pa.) Post Office is kept, owned by Mr. Storer, and used as a dry goods establishment, was broken into and robbed on Friday night, the 27th ult. Some goods were taken, but beside rummaging the drawers at the desk, the Post Office was not otherwise disturbed. No arrest.

Cure for Hoarseness.—An exchange says that the following prescription will cure the most obstinate cases of hoarseness in a short time. Colds are unusually prevalent just now, and this is so simple that it can do no harm, certainly, to try it: Take the whites of two eggs and beat them with two spoonsful of white sugar; grate in a little nutmeg, then take a pint of lukewarm water.—Repeat the prescription if necessary.

Dry Goods.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. M. Burchfield and Co., of No. 52 Sixth street (formerly St. Clair st.), Pittsburgh, Pa. Messrs. B. & Co. have a large and varied stock of goods which they are closing out at greatly reduced prices, and those of our readers who wish to secure a good quality of Goods at very reasonable prices will have their wishes gratified by visiting Burchfield & Co.

County Auctioneers.—There are now two regularly commissioned auctioneers in this county, one appointed under the act of 1861, and the other under a supplement to the said law.—Mr. David Boyle, of New Brighton, was appointed and commissioned by Governor Geary in the fall of 1867, and Joseph C. Wilson, Esq., of this place, was also appointed and commissioned by the same officer a few days ago. Both of the auctioneers named will make "goods go" whenever called upon by the public.

Barker's Sale.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Barker & Co., who announce the commencement of their semi-annual Clearance Sale, on Monday, Dec. 7th. We have only to add that a clearance sale at Barker's means a great reduction in the price of every article of their immense stock, which contains everything in the Dry Goods line. Those desiring to purchase Dry Goods for holiday presents would be amply repaid by visiting Barker & Co., 59 Market street, Pittsburgh, during the continuance of this great closing sale.

The New Postage Stamps.—The new postage stamps will be somewhat smaller than those in use at present, but they are of a superior style and finish, with a novelty in design. The two-cent stamp contains an engraving of a post-boy on horseback in full speed. The three-cent has a locomotive under a full head of steam, the great carrier of our domestic service. The five-cent stamp contains a head of Washington. The ten-cent, the finest of all in design, has a miniature engraving of the Declaration of Independence, executed with such delicacy and precision that the picture suffers nothing under the magnifying glass. The twelve-cent stamp has an ocean steamship, and the thirty-cent has a finely executed engraving of the surrender of Burgoyne.

Grand Army of the Republic.—We understand that the members of Post 108, G. A. R., design giving a grand Ball at New Brighton on Christmas eve; and on New Years night will hold a public Installation of Officers in Concert Hall in New Brighton, on which occasion the Grant Veterans will present a flag to the Post. The exercises will be interspersed with both vocal and instrumental music. The occasion promises to be one of much interest, and comrades generally are cordially invited to attend. Tickets may be procured from the members of the Post.

At a meeting of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Sunday School, Dec. 6, the following course of entertainments were agreed upon:

Christmas Eve—Sunday School Exhibition to be held in the M. E. Church.

Christmas Day—a Fair, to be held in the M. E. Seminary.

Christmas evening—Continuation of the Fair and Supper.

New Year's evening—A Concert by the old folks, at M. E. Church.

Admission to the above entertainments will be given in due season.

JOHN F. DRAVO, Pres't., pro. tem.
J. MORTON HALL, Sec'y.

Sound Agricultural Reading.—Many of our farmers do not take a single agricultural paper. This is not right.—Every farmer who loves his calling should at least take one agricultural paper; and among the best that lies upon our table is the AGRICULTURAL AND FARM JOURNAL, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., by J. M. & G. D. Kuester, at $1 per year. It is full of practical sayings and is highly spoken of by the Agricultural journals and the press generally. It is conducted by practical farmers who know how to place sound teachings before their readers. It seems to make no effort to push itself upon the public but by its own merits, and we must say that it recommends itself to every agriculturalist in the country. No one will regret the dollar invested for this truly first class agricultural paper. Send for specimen copy.

Rebel Barbarity.—A Raleigh (N. C.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says there is yet some unreclaimed savageism existing in that section. A few days ago there was at Gov. Holden's office a mutilated negro who had suffered the most excruciating agony for his political sentiments. At the dead hour of night, he and his wife were taken to the woods by a band of masked desperadoes. The man's ears were horribly cut, and other indignities were visited upon him. The wife also suffered severe and infernal punishment. In the morning they made their way to a magistrate, who declared he could do nothing for them. The negro, suffering from his terrible wounds, walked 30 miles to Raleigh. He related the case to the Governor, who seemed justly indignant.—Nothing, however, could be done for the poor fellow. Gen. Miles offered a squad of soldiers to apprehend the villains, but the proposition for some reason was not accepted, and the ruffians are roaming undisturbed through the country.

Murder in Washington Co., Pa.—A telegram to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, on the 7th inst., from Washington, Pa., says: A bloody tragedy was enacted about nine miles north of this place, near the village of Hickory, on last Friday, the circumstances of which are as follows: Dr. Fennimore and two stepsons, named Atchison, were working in the corn field. For some real or fancied injury to a tub they had with them, Fennimore threatened to punish the youngest boy, aged about eighteen. The older brother interfered. Angry words passed between them then, and afterward, in the evening at the house, on account of which the oldest brother said he would not stay at home, and went up stairs to pack up and leave. On his way down stairs, his step-father met him with an ax, and struck at him twice. The boy then drew a revolver and shot him twice, from the effects of which he died yesterday evening. Before he died he requested that the boy should not be arrested. Young Atchison is ready to give himself up at any time. He has not been arrested yet.

Programme for Institute.

(1) Geography—by Miss S. Marquis.
(2) Select Reading—by Miss Minta Anderson.
(3) If a cannon is situated on a plain, will it throw a ball as far when directed to the west as when directed to the east?
(4) Grammar—by B. B. Lakin.
(5) Oration—by Dr. W. H. Boardman.
(6) Periodical—by Miss E. M. Foulk. Contributors: Misses Maggie Foulk, C. Donahoo, Lou Wilson, M. Caughey, and Messrs. D. M. Donahoo, B. F. Wilson, Robt. Moore, and J. M. Hall.

Contributors will confer a favor by forwarding contributions at least one day prior to Institute.

(7) Question for debate: Which is the greater preventive of crime:—the Moral or the Civil law? Affirm, Dr. Martin D. D.; deny, J. S. Ledlie, Esq.

Institute will convene at the Public School building on Tuesday, Dec. 22nd, at 6½ P. M. By order of Commitee.

(Local please copy.)

Railway Consolidation.—At a meeting of the leading officers of the Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies, held on Friday last in Philadelphia, arrangements were made whereby the latter company passes under the management of and is consolidated with the former corporation. Negotiations for the consolidation of these great railway arteries have been pending many months, and it is given out that the final agreement reached affords the liveliest satisfaction to the managers of both roads. By the consolidation effected, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Roads are consolidated with the Pennsylvania Central, which will have more than a thousand miles of Railway, and property approximating three hundred millions of dollars. This movement is one of vast moment and betokens the shrewdness of those at the head of the gigantic corporation of our State. The consolidation will afford almost direct connection with the roads leading to the Pacific Coast, now being constructed, and gives the Central Company new and vast fields for profit from freight and passenger traffic.—[Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Argus.—We this week present the ARGUS to its patrons in a new dress and in an enlarged form. It is now nearly one-third larger than formerly, and is printed on one of Cottrell & Babcock's cylinder Power Presses. In the hurry of making the change from the old to the new form, our hands have made some typographical errors, and the matter has not been arranged as we desired. All this will be corrected before our next issue.

In its 'new life,' the ARGUS as heretofore under our management, will be free, independent, and under the control of no 'clique' or 'close corporation.' It will aim to be a news-paper in the strict sense of the word, giving prominence to what transpires in the region in which it is published, and taking good care that the interests of the party to which it belongs suffers no detriment at the hands of unfaithful men. Its editor has no 'political axes of his own to grind.' His highest ambition is to make an honorable living for himself and family, to publish a reliable county paper, and to deal impartially with his Republican brethren, and justly with all men. With this declaration of purposes, the ARGUS relies upon its old friends to extend as liberal a patronage to it in the future as they have done in the past.

[For the Argus.]

The First Snow.

Softly and gently falls the first snow,
The beautiful flakes to this earth below;
Where the earth is yet moist from the summer rain,
The beautiful snow has fallen again.

It reminds us of the joys that are past,
When we see the snow falling so fast;
Not only of joys, but of sorrows too,
Who have not tasted of both—who? O, who?

Of those who have passed from this earth away,
Who with us could no longer stay,
For they were called, and they must go;
And they could not wait to see the snow.

But they have gone, where all are fair;
As the soft white snow that we have here.
Gone where we, too, soon may be called to go;
Without seeing another fair and beautiful snow.

M. J. P.,
Lewisburburg, Pa., Dec. 12.

An Absconding Sheriff.—It is said that Sheriff Sills, of Coshocton county, Ohio, absconded on Sunday morning last, and has not been seen since. An examination of the office affairs shows him to be a defaulter to the amount of $12,000. Notice of the fact has been sent to this city, and the officers here are on the alert. It is stated that there is a defect in the bail bond, and that the county will be the loser. It seems this is not the first time that this county has suffered from defaulting officers, as the county Treasurer was charged some two years ago with embezzling about $15,000, and his trial is still in progress.—(Pitts. Commercial.

The Last Revolutionary Soldier.—"The Secretary of the interior reports that there is but one Revolutionary soldier now living and drawing a pension, while the names of 888 widows appear on the rolls. The mothers of the Revolution were evidently younger than the fathers, or else they live longer."

The above silly paragraph has nearly run the round of the journals. The fact that many soldiers of the Revolution married, long after that war ended, wives many years younger than themselves (some of them their second or even their third wives) who naturally lived long after their husbands died, does not seem to have occurred to the paragraphist.—Must it not have been obvious to every one else?

Thieving in Bridgewater.—On last Monday a lady named Mrs. Sullivan, residing in Bridgewater, had a small hog killed. For the purpose of permitting it to cool, the family concluded on leaving it hang out of doors during the night. After night awhile it was discovered that the pig was missing. Suspicion immediately rested upon two colored men named Baxter and Reddick, who had been seen passing the premises late in the evening. Reddick has been living on the road between this place and Sharon for some time past. A constable was summoned, and a posse of men brought into service, who repaired at once to Reddick's domicil. Baxter and Reddick and the latter's wife were all there. After some little search the pig was discovered to be in bed tucked-up under the clothes and completely covered over. Reddick, after making a desperate struggle, was taken into custody, as was also his wife, who is a white woman. Baxter, during the struggle with Reddick, succeeded in making his escape. He made his way to Rochester, took the train and left the neighborhood. Reddick and his wife were brought to jail, where they now are. Reddick will very probably go up to Allegheny in due course of time. During the same night these parties visited the poultry yards of Mr. Adams, of Bridgewater, and Mr. Alexander, of Beaver, and captured eight chickens from the former and thirteen from the latter. The thieves evidently made up their minds on that night to have a feast of good things.—Both Reddick and Baxter have been suspicious characters for a good while past.

Happiness of the Home Circle—At this season of the year, when affection and love prompt the bestowal of some suitable token to the members of the family and to friends, the question arises, how we can delight our loved ones, and at the same time do them a real and lasting good. The answer is simple: Call upon some reliable Music Dealer, a man in whose judgment and integrity you can place implicit confidence, and procure from him a fine Piano or a good Organ, above all others the article best calculated to contribute to the delight and happiness of the entire family circle, and which is a 'thing of beauty and a joy forever.' Such a man is emphatically Mr. Henry Kleber, of the firm of H. Kleber & Bro. 122 Wood st. Pittsburgh, a man who from his infancy has been connected with music, who is one of the very best judges of musical instruments in the country, and whose character for integrity is such that he has perhaps sold more Pianos and Organs to parties who left the choice of the same entirely with him, than any man in the business. If we add that his firm are the sole agents for the world renowned STEINWAY PIANOS who beat all competitors at the late Paris Exposition, and also the exquisite BURDETT ORGAN with its wonderful imitation of the human voice, a brand of instruments which are regarded as the greatest success of modern times, we need assure no sensible person that it is at Kleber's ware-room where the very best instruments are to be had. [dec9 4t.

A Case of Forgery.—During last winter a man named Wood was often in Beaver, representing himself as an insurance agent. He purported to be a resident of Hookstown, this county, and some time in the summer he claimed to have been waylaid between Hookstown and Georgetown and robbed of over $2,000. One or more parties were arrested for the robbery, but as no positive evidence was brought against them they were discharged. Quite a number of people believed at the time that the alleged robbery was a "sham." We have heard but little of him since then. A few days ago the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL contained the following notice of Mr. Wood: "Monday, Francis T. Lusk, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, made information before Mayor Blackmore, charging D. C. Wood, a sub-agent of the company, with forgery. It is alleged by the prosecutor that some months ago he appointed Wood a sub-agent for the company. At that time he gave his name as G. C. Wood, and represented that he was a resident of Beaver county. A bond in the sum of one thousand dollars was required for a faithful performance of his duty. This he professed to have obtained from Mr. J. Swaney, a responsible citizen of Beaver county, presenting what purported to be the required document, with the name of Mr. Swaney affixed thereto. In a short time Wood obtained about twelve hundred dollars belonging to the insurance company, and left for parts unknown. Subsequent to his disappearance Mr. Lusk applied to Mr. Swany for the amount stipulated in the bond, when he learned that the name of that gentleman had been forged. He also learned that Wood was in San Francisco. A requisition to the Governor of California has been applied for.

[For the Argus.]

Mother, when will To-morrow Come?

A bright little boy with a laughing face,
Whose every motion was full of grace,
Who knew no trouble and feared no care,
The light of our household, the youngest there.

He was too young, this little elf,
With vexing questions to fret himself;
But day after day a thought would arise,
And then followed the shade on those dancing eyes.

He then went to one he thought more wise
Than any one else beneath the skies;
"Mother,"—a word that makes the home,—
"Tell me, mother, when will to-morrow come?"

"It will soon be dark," the mother said,
"Almost time for my Chemmie to be in bed,
And when you wake up, and it's light again,
It will be to-morrow, my darling, then.

The little boy slept through all the night long,
But woke with the first red streak of dawn;
He pressed a kiss on his mother's brow,
And said, "Say ma, is it to-morrow now?"

"No, little Chemmie, this is to-day,
To-morrow is always one night away."
He pondered awhile, but joys came fast,
And the vexing question quickly passed.

But it came again, as soon as it was night.
"Mamma, will it be to-morrow, when it is light?"
Thus from years to come he seemed cares to borrow;
And tried so hard to catch to-morrow.

"You cannot catch it," the mother said,
"Chemmie must enjoy to-day, and not be sad;
Some wait for to-morrow through many a year;
It is always coming but never gets here.

M. M. W.,
Lewisburg, Pa., Dec. 12.

Shocking Case of Infanticide—A shocking case of infanticide was developed in this city yesterday. A gentleman having occasion to visit an outhouse on Spring alley, between Allegheny and Lumber streets, discovered marks on the floor which excited his suspicion, and looking into the vault saw the body of an infant. The corpse was removed and found to be that of a fully developed female child. A woman's stocking was tied tightly around its neck—so tight that the pressure had abraded the skin. This circumstance of itself clearly indicates a deliberate infanticide by strangulation. The cord had not been removed and the murder had evidently followed immediately after the birth. The body was coffined and removed to the Mayor's office. Coroner Clawson summoned a jury, but the inquest was postponed till this morning. The out building is used by three or four families, but the guilty parties may or may not belong to either family. It is for the police to ascertain, if possible, the perpetrators of the horrible crime. Cases of child-murder are at least of yearly occurrence here, and not one in ten offenders are ever arrested.—Of those who have been apprehended, we can not now recall a single one that has been visited with punishment. It is exceedingly difficult to convict under the law defining infanticide; and the hardships usually attending such cases, with the sympathies excited in the minds of courts, juries, and the public generally, almost invariably tend to secure acquittal. So uniform has been this result, that the police do not make that effort to trace out offenders which they should, and even when an arrest is made, an acquittal is anticipated as a matter of course. Criminals, however, must of necessity be arrested before they can be punished, and the police are in no way excusable for neglecting any part of their duty under the belief that no conviction can be had in case of arrest. The same efforts should be put forth to apprehend the infanticide as are employed in bringing to justice those guilty of other grades of homicide, and the responsibilities of failure to convict and punish should be left with those whose duty it is to administer the laws.—[Pitts. Com. Dec. 16.

Insanity and Suicide.—The Pittsburgh Commercial of to-day says:

A case of suicide occurred at No 88 Beaver st., Allegheny, yesterday morning, the victim being a man named Wesley Harmon, who had been subject to attacks of mental aberration for some time past. An investigation by Coroner Clawson developed the following facts: The deceased who was about 37 years of age, and unmarried, had been boarding with Mr. C. R. Johnston, on Beaver street, for five months past, and occupied a room in the house with his brother.—He had been employed as a letter carrier for about two years, but in April last, in a fit of despondency he resigned his situation, and had since been out of employment. On Monday he complained of being unwell, and a physician was called, who prescribed medicine for him. In the evening he expressed fears to his brother that he would not recover, but as his symptoms were not serious, his alarm was attributed to mental weakness. Yesterday morning his breakfast was taken to his room, he ate heartily, being apparently much better. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the report of a pistol was heard, which alarmed the inmates. Miss Johnston, a daughter of the proprietor of the house, visited Harmon's room, and finding him lying in bed with his face to the wall, and breathing heavily, she retired and informed her father of the fact. Mr. Johnston then went to the room, and turning down the bed clothes, found that the man had shot himself, the blood flowing profusely from his breast. He was still breathing, but expired in a few minutes. The weapon was found under the bed clothes. The shot had entered the breast a little above the left nipple, and taking a downward direction had penetrated the heart. It is said that some time during last summer, while on a visit to Perryville, Harmon attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum, but was detected and prevented from consumating the act. The jury found that death resulted from suicide, while the deceased was temporarily insane.

Winter has fairly set in! We've already had several fine falls of snow, and from all appearances will have many more. Skating has been very good, at Minis's pond and at the creek, the latter being frozen entirely over, and well patronized by our youthful skaters. Boys and girls, look out for accidents! We heard several suspicious cracks, as we were timorously creeping over the creek last night, but fortunately reached terra firma, high and dry on the other side.

Married.

WHISLER—WALTER—December 10th, 1868, by Rev James M. Shields, Mr. John H. Whisler, jr., of Boiesville, Pa., and Miss Lizzie Walter, of Rochester, Pa.

Died.

HUDDLESTON—On the 10th inst. at his residence near Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. Robert Huddleston, Esq. in the 74th year of his age.

The deceased was a resident of this county for many years, and died possessing the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. W.

KENNEDY—On the 6th inst. in Brighton township, Beaver county, Nancy Isabella Kennedy, aged about 14 years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 12, 1868.

DEAR ARGUS:—I have quite neglected you this some time, but like Burns—

"My awkward muse sair pleads and begs
I would na write."

But on sober reflection I have concluded that you will be offended if I delay writing you.

"Sae I gat paper in a blink,
And down gaed stumpie in the ink."

I cannot promise you a very interesting letter, as our town is very quiet, only a little break once in a while to ruffle its otherwise smooth surface.

On Monday and Tuesday nights, the 8th and 9th, we regaled ourselves with a musical treat from the Bell Ringers.—Monday night was most unpropitious for an out-door entertainment, the weather was in an uproar, the wind blew furiously, and the rain reigned supreme, and our foot steps in the melting snow—to render it more dismal—went slush, slush, slush. We supposed none would be so courageous as to venture forth save ourselves, and as every body would be at home we would find abundance of room; but on arriving at Concert Hall, we found every body had been of our own mind, for there sat every body and every body's wife and children, and every body's brothers and sisters. So that is how we were supplied with a "back seat," and one so low that we found ourselves in vigorous employment in jumping up to see what was agitating the folks' risables. We knew ours to be in full force. After we had gotten accustomed to our exercise our chagrin wore off, and we were as ready to burst our kids applauding as any body, and declare we never were so entertained in our life. As doubtless, you, dear ARGUS, have heard the Bell Ringers, I will not attempt to describe them lest you skip this part of my letter. But let me tell you after the performance was over, and we had lain our several heads on our several pillows, to compose our one, two, three several brains, we were aroused by the New Brighton brass band, whose notes rose high above the wind and clearer. They proceeded to the Huron House to serenade the Peak and Berger families. After they were through one of the young ladies put her head out of the window and enquired "Does your mother know you're out?" And I don't believe she did.

The Holidays are now almost here, and some preparation is being made to enjoy Christmas. Among the rest is a Fair for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, which is to come off Thurday and Friday, the 17th and 18th. All persons desiring a good supper on either of those evenings will know where to come. And you too, dear ARGUS, may come, if you will tuck an extra green back into your vest pocket, as fairs are splendid places to exhibit postage stamps, green backs, etc.

One of the facts now disturbing the public mind in this vicinity is the removal or projected removal of the Station house and depot on the P. Ft. W. & C. rail road. 'Tis said the sail shops go to Enon Valley, the engine house, turn-table, etc., to Beaver Falls, and the passenger station to the lower part of New Brighton, only in the edge of town, where they propose erecting a fine house, telegraph office, engineer's office, etc., on a vacant block of lots recently purchased from Messers. Miner & Mersick for that purpose. Yours, &c.,

X Y Z.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 14, 1868.

DEAR ARGUS—Court is now in session in this place, and their list of causes is large, there being Court next week also. There were some apprehensions Monday morning that there would be no Court, as the President Judge (Hon. M'Guffin) was sick, and would not be able to be present. He has been confined to his bed for some weeks with rheumatism, but I am glad to know that he is better, and hope he may be able soon to resume his seat on the bench.

Although I have lived over fifty years, I never have been fully able to answer the oft-repeated inquiry as to the great necessity existing for Associate Judges until now; and your readers will doubtless be surprised to learn that the Associates of their sister county of Lawrence are running the Court on their own hook. Hons Pomeroy and Taylor are quite equal to the task, and have assumed the responsibilities, and preside with dignity, and credit to the station, and being intelligent and well informed gentlemen are rendering full satisfaction to all concerned. The Bar and officers of Court are all as affable and agreeable gentlemen as you will find in any county of my knowledge. Wash Gordon (formerly of Beaver County) is indicted for bigamy. M. B. Welsh, Esq. is his counsel. The case was postponed until February.

New Castle is a live town. I noticed three iron mills in blast; also glass factories, foundries and other mills, all being in lively operation, affording employment for hundreds of its citizens. I observed that they have their principal streets paved, which adds much to the appearance of the place, and the comfort of pedestrians.

The young men have organized a 'Young Men's Christian Association,' and occupy one of the finest halls in the place, in the most eligible part of town. The use of the hall is kindly donated by G. V. Boiles, Esq. who has refused $800 rent for it. Dr. Barker is President of the Association, Col. D. H. Wallace, Vice President, and G. V. Boiles, Treasurer. They number about 150 members, although less than a year since it was organized. They take 28 papers, and have about the same number of magazines. Their custom is to hold a meeting for prayer every Monday evening—also a meeting of the board twice a month for the transaction of business. The walls are handsomely decorated with valuable paintings and designs, such as the Cabinet meeting, when Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation Proclamation; also one representing the first prayer offered up in Congress, &c.

I was pleased to meet with such men as Judge Pomeroy, and to witness the fervor and zeal of the members, whose sole object is the salvation and interest of all, and especially of the young men of New Castle. The Association is composed of members of all religious denominations, and they seem to vie with each other in their efforts to do good. Would not such an organization be beneficial in Beaver, uniting as it might with Bridgewater and Rochester? A SUBSCRIBER.

The Atlantic Monthly for January.—With the January Number the Atlantic Monthly begins its twenty-third volume, with the following articles and writers:

Malbone: an Oldport Romance. This is the first instalment of a serial story, which will run through the greater part of the year. By T. W. Higginson.

The Sunshine of the Gods: A Poem, By Bayard Taylor.

A Literary Gourmand. By Eugene Benson.

The Good Natured Pendulum: A characteristic story. By Edward E. Hale, author of "The Man without a Country."

The Flying Dutchman: A poem. By James Russell Lowell.

Co-operative Industry: Third paper, In the Teutoberger Forest: Another of the series of articles by Bayard Taylor, on 'By-Ways of Europe.'

After Election: A poem. By John G. Whittier.

Consumption in America: The first of a series of articles on this most important subject, based on the observations of many years' practice. By Dr. Bowditch.

The 'Merry Yankees' at Home: By James Parton.

Dante: A poem. By Wm. C. Bryant.

On a certain condescension in Foreigners: By James Russell Lowell.

Gnadenhutten: A Historical Sketch. By W. D. Howells.

Cinders from the Ashes: A chapter of School Reminiscences. By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Moral Significance of the Republican Triumph: By E. P. Whipple.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. Pub's, Boston. (Successors to Ticknor & Fields.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The third session of the Fortieth Congress commenced at noon on the 7th inst. The following proceedings were since had:

SENATE.—Forty-eight members were present. The credentials of Senator Hill, of Georgia, were presented and laid on the table. Mr. Sumner introduced bills establishing negro suffrage in all the States, and providing for a resumption of specie payments; also, a resolution directing the President to open negotiations with European Governments for cheap ocean postage. Mr. Cragin, of N. H., offered a universal suffrage amendment to the Constitution.—Messrs. Yates, Morill and Frelinghuysen introduced bills amendatory to the Naturalization laws. Mr. Drake introduced a bill relating to the grades of General and Lieutenant General in the army.

HOUSE.—One hundred and sixty-four members answered to roll call. Messrs. Dickey and Pettus, from Pennsylvania, and Stover, from Missouri, were sworn in. The credentials of Thomas J. Hamilton, elected as Representative at large from Tennessee, were referred, and his admission to a seat in the meantime refused. Bills amending the naturalization laws were introduced by Messrs. Broomall, of Pa., and McKee, of Ky. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Law Committee to inquire into the expediency of certain amendments to the naturalization laws, which was adopted. Bills and constitutional amendments establishing universal suffrage were introduced by Messrs. Boutwell, Broomall and Kelley. Bills regulating the currency, providing for redemption of greenbacks in gold and prohibiting sales of coin by the Treasury, were presented by Messrs. Lynch and Pike, of Me., and Ingersoll, of Ill. Mr. Morrill offered a joint resolution, censuring the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, and asking his recall, which, on motion of Mr. Banks was referred to the Foreign Committee, by a vote of 94 to 41.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced abolishing the franking privilege.—A resolution was called up and discussed providing that Indian treaties shall hereafter be considered in open Senate. A memorial was introduced relative to the improvement of the Tennessee river. A joint resolution was introduced continuing the Freedmen's Bureau in certain States. Also, a resolution asking information concerning our relations with several of the South American States.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ore. Also, a bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. A communication was received from the Legislature of Oregon asking the Senators of that State to resign. It was returned. A bill was introduced to repeal the Tenure of Office of March 2, 1867. Also, one proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

SENATE.—The annual report of Treasurer Spinner and the Comptroller of the Currency were received and tabled. Several unimportant petitions were introduced. A bill was passed relieving the political liabilities of F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of South Carolina. The following bills were introduced, tabled and ordered printed: One to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, and one to carry out the Reconstruction acts in Georgia. The President's message was received and part of it read.

HOUSE—A bill was passed relieving the political disabilities of F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of South Carolina. Also, a bill providing for an election in Virginia on the fourth Thursday in May, 1869, and for the meeting of the Legislature on the first Thursday in September. The President's message was received and read, and a resolution was adopted that it be laid on the table and printed. The speaker anounced a number of committees. Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster, is the second member on the Committee of Revision of Laws.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

SENATE.—The regular committees were made up, and several of the select committees continued. A large number of bills and resolutions were appropriately referred, among these was a bill providing for a fixed compensation for government laborers and mechanics, to be the same as if ten hours were worked; and one providing for the issue of arms to the militia of certain States.

HOUSE.—The appointment of committees was announced, and a number of resolutions and bills were referred. Among the latter was a bill to amend the National Banking law, removing the limitation on the aggregate circulation of the national banks. The following bills were passed: one providing for sale of government property at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, one providing for the sale of Bergen Heights arsenal, New Jersey; one fixing the status of the Judge Advocates of the army; one authorizing the sale of the Chattanooga rolling mill property; one consolidating the several asylums for aged and disabled soldiers; one granting a portion of the military reservation at Sault St. Marie, Michigan, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Also, a joint resolution donating condemned cannon for a monument to Major-General Kearny and Union soldiers, at Tivoli N. Y.

THE LATE THADDEUS STEVENS.—The Pennsylvania delegation was called together to-day to make arrangements about the funeral services of Mr. Stevens. None of the Democrats attended. A committee, composed of Messers Kelley, Covode and Cake, was appointed to arrange a list of speakers in memory of Mr. Stevens on Thursday. The announcement of Mr. Stevens' death will be made by Mr. Dickey, his successor, who will be followed by Messers. Broomal, Kelly, Getz, Moorhead, Miller, Cake, Poland, Dawes, Orth, Sypher and Donnelly, and upon Mr. Finney by his successor, Mr. Pettus, and the following colleagues, who served with him in the Pennsylvania Legislature: Messers Scofield, O'Neil Lawrence and Randall.

December 15, 1868.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported with amendments the joint resolution offered by him tendering sympathy to the people of Spain.

Mr. Cuttell, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution offered by Mr. Willey, yesterday, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate, properly cherishing and upholding the good faith and honor of the nation, do hereby utterly disapprove of and condemn the sentiment and proposition contained in as much of the late annual message of the President of the United States as reads as follows: [Here follows the paragraph in reference to liquidating the national debt.]

Mr. Sumner moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. McCreery objected, and it was laid over.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to prevent the holding of civil office by military officers, and prevent the holding of more than one office at a time. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate in reference to the action of the mixed commissions for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Venezuela. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson of New Hampshire, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate in regard to Alaska, and particularly in regard to the further interest therein. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ferry, the Senate took from the table a bill introduced by Mr. Stewart yesterday, to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the fourteenth constitutional amendment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Elliott offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for supplementary reports of Major General Wilson, concerning the improvement of the Mississippi river at Desmoines and Rock Island Rapids. Adopted.

Mr Julian from the Committee on Public Lands, reported by Senate bill granting lands to California to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Valljo to Humboldt Bay. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Clark, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution changing the policy in reference to the Indian tribes.—Referred to the Committee on Indian affairs.

New Advertisements.

B. MULHEIM, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa.
Dec. 12, 1868.—1y

LAMPS, Glassware, and Chandeliers, all styles and qualities at the IRON CITY LAMP and GLASS WAREHOUSE. Dealers supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Non-Explosive Carbon Oil. J. P. SMITH & CO.
Dec16 121 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS,
DENTISTS,
Rochester, Pa.,
Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call.
Nov'r 4, 1868.—1y.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Dawson & Richardson, doing business at Beaver Falls, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of December, 1868. The books can be found at the old stand, where settlements will be made.
J. T. B. DAWSON,
J. RICHARDSON.
Dec. 16, 1868.3t

MEATS.—The undersigned will have a large lot of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Geese and everything in the fowl line for the Holidays. He will also have wild Meats of all the kinds he can obtain for that season, all of which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, &c., for sale at his shop on Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Prices moderate. Call and see.
JOHN BORDER.
Dec. 16, 1868.

FOR SALE.—150 acres of land for sale in Upher county, West Virginia. This land lays within a short distance from Little Kanawa river, that runs into the Ohio river at Parkersburgh, Va., is about 100 miles from Parkersburgh. The Kanawa affords facilities for running lumber out to the Ohio at certain seasons of the year. The land is said to be good and well timbered, and is within a short distance of Oil Wells. There are two gentlemen of this county who own 300 acres between them of the same tract. It will be sold low, and in payments to suit purchasers. Information, &c., had at this office.

THE GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of
DRY GOODS,
—AT—
BARKER & CO.S,
59 Market Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Commenced Monday, Dec. 7th, every article reduced. Entire Winter Stock must be closed out in 30 days.
Dec16

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Reinman, Meyran & Seidle,
No. 42 5th Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.
Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Tea and Dinner Sets, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.
NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either wholesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York.
Dec16

Bounty Account.—Account of receipts and disbursements by School Directors of North Sewickly Tp. for bounty purposes from June 3d, 1867, to June 1st, 1868.
DR.
To cash on hand and outstanding tax for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, 1867 as per last settlement 1867. 446367—446367
CR.
By notes and bonds redeemed 256188
By interest on same 19246
By stamps 186
By warrant, Wilson and Daugherty Attorney fee 20000
By warrants sundry individuals, 5790
By treasurers commission 1506
By error in assessment. 1100—304016
June 1st, 1868.
To cash on hand and outstanding tax 142351
We hereby certify that the above account is correct as it stands stated,
JAMES WARNOCK,
ADAM ROUSER, Auditors.
THOS. GILLASPIE,
dec 23 3t.

Executors Sale of Land.—The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Brown, late of Columbiana county, Ohio, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on Wednesday, Dec. 30th, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., upon the premises, the Homestead Farm of said deceased, containing three hundred and forty-five acres, situated in Middleton township, Columbiana county Ohio, four miles south of Palestine Station, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., and one mile north of Achor. About one hundred and fifty acres of said farm is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, the balance timber land. The improvements consist of a two story brick house, containing eight rooms and cellar, adjoining which is a two story hewed log house weather-boarded and painted, containing four rooms, and a large frame kitchen, with pantry, cellar, &c. A frame bank barn, wagon house, corn cribs, and other necessary out-buildings. There are undeveloped veins of coal on said farm. Also, an orchard of well selected fruit.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in hand; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest. The payment to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.
PETER Y. BROWN,
dec16 3t. Executor of Wm. Brown, dec'd.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
The Clothing Store, (Sign of the Union Clothing Hall,) will be sold out entirely, at Auction, on
Monday Afternoon, Dec. 28th,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
the stock consists of
Overcoats, Business Coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Paper Collars, &c.
—ALSO—
One Large Looking Glass, Stove & Pipes,
LAMPS, COUNTER, &c.
The sale to continue every afternoon and evening until the whole stock is closed out.
JOHN BOYLE, Auctioneer.
Dec. 16, 1868.—2t*

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.
A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.
Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.
We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.
We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.
We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
—ALSO—
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.
L. F. PRICE,
Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton.

New Advertisements.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
—AT—
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap.
Poplins worth 84c worth 40c,
Amures for 25c, worth 37½c.
Cloaking Cloths for $3 75, worth $3 75.
Alpacas for 50c, worth 65c.
Paisley Shawls for $18, worth $30.
Velveteens for $? 50, worth $3 00.
Blankets for $4 50, worth $6 50.
Plaid Flannel for 31c, worth 45c.
44 Muslins for 12½c, worth 15c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, Evening Dress Silks, Black and colored Silks.
Call soon. Stock all new and best in city to prices.
No. 52 St. Clair Street.
(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)
Dec16

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
Christmas Gifts.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
Mulheim's Holiday Emporium.
Is again making my annual announcement, to my patrons, of
Toys, Gifts, Presents and rare Designs, I do it with pleasure, asking the aged, the middle aged and young to call. I greet you with such an assortment as has never before been exhibited in this County as to variety to select from and as to price. None will go away disappointed
It would be impossible to enumerate.
I again promise to sell lower than can be bought in any city in the Union.
CARPETS
will be sold below cost to clean out my present stock.
Dec16 B. MULHEIM.

Miscellaneous.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS.
ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood streets,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 103 and 104 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
je3'67:1y.

J. H. BORLAN
WHOLESALE & COMMISSION DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS.
Has removed from 103 Third Avenue, to the large and commodious rooms,
NOS. 53 & 55 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
And has on hand the largest and best selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS & GUMS
In the City, and will be sold at cheaper rates than in Philadelphia or New York. Most of the Goods are manufactured expressly
FOR MY OWN TRADE.
I would invite the Cash and Short-Time buyers to Call and Examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save money.
GOODS RECEIVED DAILY
Retail Store No. 96 Market Street, (2 doors from 5th.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 & 55 WOOD STREET.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD!
They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,
Elias Howe, jr.,
Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.
These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric, Sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.
To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to
SIBLER & STOOPS,
Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

NEW Goods.
NEW FALL
AND
WINTER DRY GOODS
JUST OPENED
AT
Jas. A. Fortune's
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'.
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
Dry Goods
Ever brought to Beaver County, and the Cheapest.
Dress Goods,
An endless Variety
REPPS all colors, MERINOS, PLAIDS, ARMURES, DELAINES, &C., &C., CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, HATS AND CAPS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS, COUNTRY FLANNELS, Cheap.
Call Early and Secure Bargains.
We are bound to sell at Pittsburgh Prices.
Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching done to order.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler.
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.
JAMES. A. FORTUNE.
ocl7.

Miscellaneous.

New Firm, New Goods.
Speyerer & Sons,
SUCCESSORS TO
GEO. C. SPEYERER.
Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND
CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
GENERAL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, IRON,
NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS
ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty
Queensware and Willow Ware,
FLOUR, FLOUR,
Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity, we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.
FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ALSO AGENCY FOR
Buffalo Scale Company,
We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE
ALSO AGENTS FOR
Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and
PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS.
White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.
BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.
Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.
RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
dec16.

J. L. B. DAWSON,
Beaver Falls, Pa.
HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.
Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.
Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.
Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.
nov10'67:tf

One of the Largest & Most Successful
WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES
Is the old extensive and reliable House of
Wm. Flemming,
NO. 169 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our goods will be sold at Eastern Prices, and will be found to compare in extent and variety with first class houses in New York. The stock consists of Men and Boys Fur and Wool Hats, and Cassimere Hats, Men and Boys Caps, Men, Boys and Childrens Straw goods, Palm leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Sundowns, Ladies and Misses Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Country Merchants are invited to call and, examine our Stock.
no27'67:1y.

Organs.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music, and nothing that we heard for many years comes so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing hoarseness so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich, and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.
These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.
MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HOENE, & CO.
53 Fifth Avenue.
Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTANER PIANOS.
oct28'68.

Bailey Farrell & Co.
Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead
MANUFACTURERS, ALSO
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.
and every description of goods for
Water, Gas and Steam,
NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Send for Price List.
apr23.

Industry Salt Company.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.
All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to.
S. B. BRIGGS, MANAGER. R. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS
sep16tf.

Beaver Academy.—This Institution was opened on Monday, Oct. 12th, 1868. Rev. John Martin, D. D. has been chosen Principal.—He was formerly Principal of the Ulster Institution for the deaf-dumb and the blind, Belfast; and Headmaster of the National Institution for the deaf and dumb of Ireland, Claremont Dublin; and recently President of the Lincoln University. We are assured that Dr. Martin is a ripe scholar and a successful instructor. He purposes to revive the school, if God will. The first term will be short. In consequence of the lateness of beginning. The tuition will correspond. A liberal discount will be allowed to the orphans of soldiers and children of clergymen.

D. L. DEMPSEY, D. P. LOWARY, Committee.
sept7tf.

Miscellaneous.

THE DAUGHTER IN LAW.

"However, never will I forgive him!" said old Mr. Remington, solemnly depositing his great gold spectacles in their green leather case.

"Nor I, either," sobbed Mrs. Remington, heedless of the unwonted disorder of her cap strings. "To marry that bold, dashing city girl without so much as waiting our permission."

"But you know, my dear," suggested the old gentleman, "we shouldn't have given it to him if he had waited half a century."

"Certainly we should not," said Mrs. Remington, most emphatically. "To think of our only child treating us so cavalierly, Abel, the only one we have got in the world."

"He has made his bed, and must lie on it," said the old man, sternly. "I will never receive his gay city bride here, and so I shall write to him immediately. We are scarcely fine enough for a Fifth Avenue daughter-in-law."

As he spoke, the old man picked up a crumpled letter that had been thrown on the floor in the first paroxism of his anger, and smoothed out its folds with a mechanical touch.

"Why, only think of it, Abel," said Mrs. Remington, "Mahala Buckley served for six weeks in this—this girl's cousin's family, and she says Evelyn Sayre could smoke a little paper cigar just like a man, and used to go skating with her dress all tucked up to the tops of her boots, and drove a barouche with the groom sitting behind—and—"

"Bless my soul!" interrupted the old gentleman, his breath nearly taken away by the catalogue of enormities. "Bless my soul, you don't say so. And our Charles married to such an amazon as this."

So the couple sat in the roomy porch of the capacious old farmhouse, with the Michigan roses tossing little billet doux into their laps in scented showers, and the delicious oders of the fresh mown hay coming up from the meadow flats by the river, as miserable an old couple as you would want to see.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Charles Remington, a bride of three week's standing, was making herself happy at Niagara. She sat on a fallen log among the delicious shade and seclusion of Goat Island that bright June day with the lights and shadows chasing each other across her lovely face, and turning her long chesnut curls to coils of gold. Dressed all in white, she was fastening a wreathe of wild flowers into the ribbon of her coquettish little hat and singing some old ballads softly to herself.

Evelyn Remington was very handsome—neither blonde nor brunette, she contrived to unite the charms of both in her rose-leaf complexion, bright hair and misty-brown eyes, and the smiles that dimpled her fresh scarlet lips were messengers straight from the heart.

Presently she was joined by her husband—a tall, handsome young fellow, in a white linnen suit and graceful hat.

"Two letters, Evelyn," he said, lightly, "and bad news in both."

"Bad news? Oh, Charles!" and the roses faded suddenly away from the bride's cheeks.

"Well, not so very bad, and yet not pleasant. Read."

He tossed into her lap a stiffly written letter, on one page of blue paper, signed Abel and Mary Remington," a keen expression of their disapproval of the marriage he had contracted, and an assertion of their determination never to receive his wife as their daughter.

Evelyn looked into her husband's face with her bright eyes full of tears.

"Oh, Charles, I am sorry."

He laughed and quoted to her the old scripture phrase:

"A man shall leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife."

"And now don't you want to see the other letter, Evelyn?"

It was a summons from the mercantile firm with with Charles Remington was connected, an earnest entreaty that he would visit Central America in their interest immediately.

"Cool, isn't it, to request a bridegroom to walk off in that sort of a way? for it is too rough a voyage to ask you to share it, dearest. I leave it for you to decide—shall I go or stay?"

"Go, by all means. Should I ask you to linger by my side when duty calls you away, a poor wife I should be."

He kissed her flushed cheeks with admiring tenderness.

"And where shall I leave you, my bonnie bride?"

"Oh, I will make a brief visit home in the meantime. It cuts our wedding tour short, but then, you know, we have a lifetime to finish our honeymoon in."

So the brief Niagara sojourn came to an end, and Mrs. Remington, for the season, was a widowed bride.

"He will be back soon," she said to herself, "and in in the meanwhile, oh, I must do so much."

"Yes," said old Mrs. Remington, complacently, "I think that was a splendid idea of yours, Abel, sending for Lot Chauncey's orphan to adopt. It'll teach Charles and his stuck-up wife that we are in earnest about what we wrote, and Marion Chauncey won't have no city airs nor graces. I'm dreadfully anxious to see her. Lot was a likly looking fellow, and folks did say his wife was a regular beauty. I guess likely she'll come by the stage to-night."

"I guess likely there she is now," said Abel, who sitting by the open window, caught the first glimpse of a slender figure coming up the path, and carrying a well-packed carpet-bag; and Mrs. Remington ran forward to kiss and welcome the new comer.

Marion Chauncey was exceedingly pretty—Mrs. Remington soon discovered that—a bright little winsome creature, with gold brown hair that would curl in spite of the restraining net, loving hazel eyes and tremulous red lips.

"Oh, Abel!" quoth the soft hearted old woman, at the end of two days, "why did'nt Charles wait until he had seen Marion Chauncey? Is she not sweet—don't it seem like a gleam of sunshine in the old house when she is tripping around?"

"She is very pretty," said Mr. Remington.

"And then," pursued the old lady, "she's so handy. She knows just where everything is kept, and how to do everything and she does my caps up exquisitly, and you should have seen how skillfully she drove me to meeting yesterday. Oh, Abel, if providence had only seen fit to send us a daughter-in-law like dear little Marian Chauncey."

Mrs. Remington's speech was cut prematurely short by the entrance of the subject of it, with her apron full of wild flowers.

"Mrs. Remington," she began, and then checking herself with abruptness Oh, I cannot call you that long, for mal name; may I say mother?"

"Of course you may, my darling," said the enthusiastic old lady. "I only wish you were my real daughter."

Marian laid down her flowers, and deposited her pearly white eggs in a basket on the table, and then came up to Mrs. Remington, kneeling down and nestling her bright head in the old lady's check apron.

"Mother," she murmured, softly, "you do not know how sweet the word sounds. And will you always love me, and cherish me, let me be a real daughter to you?"

"I should be a hard hearted old cormorant if I did'nt, pet," said the old lady, her spectacles dimmed with tears.

In short, Marian Chauncey became the light of the farm house; the bright little guardian genius of its ceiled rooms and wide, airy halls. She read the paper to farmer Remington; she compounded cake, jelly and syllabubs to the astonishment and delight of the old lady; she kept the two old china vases on the mantel brimming over with a rain of roses; she knew by instinct just when to darken the room for the old man's afternoon nap on the chintz sofa, and she was better than any one on his bad nervous headaches.

"I really don't see how we ever contrived to live without Marian," said the old gentleman.

"But she shall never leave us," said Mrs. Remington, decidedly.

"Marian; little bright eyes, I've got news," called the old gentleman, one morning, through the hall; "leave these honey-suckles for some one else to tie up, and come here. Charles is coming home."

"No, not to stay—of course his fine city wife demands his permanant devotion"—Mr. Remington could not help speaking with a sneer, "but he will spend the day here, on his way to New York. I should like you to see Charles—I should like Charles to see you—if you're not better than his Fifth Avenue wife, she must be a paragon among women, that's all I've got to say."

"When will he be here, sir?"

"In about an hour, I should judge from his letter—Charley always did write a scrawl—m's and n's half alike and half the time forgets to cross his t's, but I suppose that's the fashion now-a-days."

Marian Chauncy crept away to her room to brush out the red gold curls and adjust the blue ribben at the throat, and wondered slyly to herself what Charley would say when he saw the new element that had contrived so to interweave itself into the old home of his childhood.

"But I don't believe he will be angry," said Marian in a half whisper, as she placed a rose in her breast, and prepared to descend in obediance to Mrs. Remington's call of—

"Marian, Marian, come down and see my boy."

Charles Remington stood in the middle of the floor with an arm around his radiant little mother, while the old gentleman, from his large arm chair, delightedly watched over the tableau as Marian slowly advanced.

"Charles," said Mr. Remington; "this is our new daughter who—"

But Charlie had sprung forward and caught the slight, willing figure in his arms, while the golden hair floated in a perfect cascade of curls over his shoulder.

"Evelyn! My wife!"

Mr. Remington stared at his wife. Mrs. Remington stared at her husband.

"He's mad," whispered the old man "Charles" he added, aloud, "you are mistaken, this is Marian Chauncey, our adopted daughter."

"No, sir, it is not," faltered the young lady in question, "I am Evelyn your son's wife. I have stolen into your hearts on false pretenses—but I did so long your love. And when you sent for Marian, who is one of my intimate friends, I persuaded her to remain at home, and allow me to personate her just for a few weeks. Father and mother, you will not turn me out of your affections now?"

"And you knew nothing of this?" demanded old Mr. Remington of his son.

"Not a word, it's Evelyn's own idea."

And Evelyn, half laughing, half crying, stole into her mother-in-law's extended arms.

"It don't seem possible that she is the Fifth Avenue girl!" said the old gentleman, come here and give me a kiss, Ma—Evelyn, I mean."

"No, she is our real daughter after all!" said proud Mrs. Remington.—Evelyn had conquered their prejudices with enchanted wand of love.

Romantic Anecdote.

A Washington correspondent says:—"I was hearing plentiful gossip about "old" Washington the other day, from an old lady resident, when she alighted upon this luscious anecdote of romance associated with the official term of John Quincy Adams. Mrs. Adams was a haughty woman, and her favorite nephew was one Ben Johnson Hellen, a young lawyer, of presence and parts. Hellen going often to the White House, saw there as a domestic or servant of his aunt, a very beautiful Irish girl. Mrs. Adams suspected nothing of his susceptibility, till one Sunday night it was reported that her nephew was escorting the beautiful 'Biddy' home from church. She upbraided the girl severely, who replied that she could not prevent Mr Hellen from following her in the street. The young man was debarred from seeing the girl for a good while, till one day she disappeared. Mr Hellen had married her. She lived in retirement many years in this city, and her children rank among the most reputable citizens here. Of these there were a half dozen distinguished for their appearance and character. Clifton Hellen, one of them was a good while, law partner of Gen. Thos. Ewing. One of the girls married Attorney Fant, of Richmond. The father is dead. If living he would be a septuagenarian.—Mrs Hellen is still living in this city, a stone's throw from the General Post Office, and her children were staunch and splendid Unionists during the war, worthy to rank with the legitimate Adams family. Mrs Adams never forgave her nephew for loving her housekeeper, and the event cast a shadow upon that administration.

A Smiling Face.

Which will you do, smile an make your household happy, or be crabbed and make all around you gloomy and miserable? The amount of happiness you can make is incalculable, if you show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. wear a pleasant countenance; let the joy beam in your eyes, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night when you lie down to rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day at your business.

A Consignment of Coolies.

A Texas paper announces the arrival at Galveston of a consignment of coolies, shipped from China under ordinary bills of lading. "Two-thirds of these persons are females, one of whom is said to be very beautiful;" and the journal from which we quote adds that the consignees purpose selling them at auction, to pay freight and charges. The United States authorities should inquire into this affair. The chivalry are having their own way pretty well at the South, but we would rather not have a revival of the slave-trade.

Where Spices Grow.

The nutmeg is the kernal of a large handsome nut, like the walnut. It is enclosed in some sort of a spongy coat as the walnut; the husk opens at one end when the fruit is ripe.

Mace is that which is found between the coat of the nutmeg and the kernal.

Cinnamon is the dried bark of a tree which grows in the East Indies and the Island of Ceylon.

Pepper is the product of a creeping plant which grows in Java, Sumatra and Malacca.

A YOUNG lady having bought a pair of shoes a number too small, sent them to a second hand store to have them sold; whereupon the Teutonic shop-keeper advertised them in his window as follows: "For sale—a tight lady's shoes."

It is a singular fact that ladies who know how to preserve everything else, can't preserve their tempers.—Yet it may easily be done on the self-sealing principle. It is only to keep the mouth of the vessel tightly closed.

THE Electoral College of New York on Wednesday cast thirty-three votes for Seymour and Blair.

ASLEEP AT HIS POST.

Mr. Owen, a pious farmer in Vermont, gave his eldest son, Benjamin, to the Federal cause in the late fearful struggle. One day a message arrived which fell like a thunderbolt upon the anxious, yet hopeful family. The lad had been found *asleep at his post*, and was condemned to be shot.

The terrible news spread in the village, and the good minister, Mr. Allen, came at once to see if it were possible to administer consolation to the heart-broken parents. "Oh, sir!" cried the sorrying old man, "such a dear, precious, noble boy! I thought when I gave him to his country that no father in all this broad land made so precious a gift—no, not one. God forgive me if my grief is sin. Mr. Allen, the dear boy only slept a minute—just one little minute—at his post; I know that was all, for Bennie never dozed over a duty.

How prompt and reliable he was! Why he was as tall as I, and only eighteen! and now they shoot him because he was found asleep when doing duty!" Mr. Owen repeated these words very slowly, as if endeavoring to find out their true meaning. "Twenty-four hours—the telegram said only twenty-four.—Where is Bennie now?"

"We will hope with his heavenly father," said Mr. Allen, soothingly.

"Yes, yes, let us hope. God is very merciful, and Bennie was so good. O! Bennie, Bennie!"

The mother raised herself as she heard his name called, and turning, said with a smile: "Don't call so loud, father, Bennie is not far off; he will come soon."

"God laid his hand on both, you see," said Mr. Owen, pointing to her without making any direct reply.—"She has not been herself since. It is a merciful thing she is sort of stunned, it seems to me; makes no wail."

The daughter, a fair young girl—Blossom, as they called her—had sat near them listening, with blanched cheek. She had not shed a tear to-day, and the terror in her face had been so very still that no one had noticed it.

Now she answered a gentle tap at the kitchen door, opened it to receive from a neighbor's hand a letter. "It was from him," was all she said.

'Twas like a message from the dead. Mr. Owen could not break the seal for his trembling fingers, and held it toward Mr. Allen with the helplessness of a child.

The minister opened it and read as follows:

DEAR FATHER—When this reaches you I shall be in eternity. At first it seemed awful to me, but I have thought about it so much now that it has no terror. They say they will not bind me nor blind me, but that I may meet my death like a man. I thought, father, it might have been on the battle-field for my country, and that when I fell it would be fighting gloriously; but to be shot down like a dog for nearly betraying it—to die for neglect of duty! Oh, father! I wonder the very thought does not kill me! But I shall not disgrace *you*. I am going to write you all about it, and when I am gone you may tell my comrades—I can't now.

You know I promised Jemmy Carr's mother I would look after her boy, and when he fell sick I did all I could for him. He was not strong when he was ordered back into the ranks, and the day before *that* night I carried all his luggage beside my own, on our march. Toward night we went in on double quick, and though the luggage began to feel very heavy, everybody else was tired too; and as for Jemmy, if I had not lent him an arm now and then he would have dropped by the way. I was all tired out when I came into camp, and then it was Jemmy's turn to be sentry, and I would take his place. But I was too tired, father. I could not have kept awake if I had a gun at my head; but I did not know until—well, until it was too late!

They tell me to-day that I have a short reprieve, given me by circumstances—"Time to write to you"—our good Colonel says. Forgive him, father, he only does his duty; he would gladly save me if he could.—And don't lay my death against Jemmy. The poor boy is broken-hearted, and does nothing but beg and entreat them to let him die in my stead.

I cannot bear to think of mother and Blossom. Comfort them, father. Tell them I die as a brave boy should, and that when the war is over they will not be ashamed of me as they must be now. God help me! it is very hard to bear! Good bye, father! God seems near and dear to me; not at all as if He wished me to perish for ever, but as if he felt sorry for His poor, sinful, broken-hearted child, and would take me to be with Him and my Savior in a better, better life.

To-night in the early twilight I shall see the cows coming home from pasture—Daisy, and Brindle, and Bet—old Billy too will neigh from his stall, and precious little Blossom stand waiting for me, but I shall never, never come. God bless you all! Forgive your poor Bennie!

* * * * * * *

Late that night the door opened softly, and a little figure glided up and down the footpath that led to the road by the mill.

Two hours later the same young girl stood at the Mill Depot, watching the coming of the night train, and the conductor, as he reached down to lift her in, wondered at the sweet, tear-stained face that was upturned toward the dim light he held in his hand.

She was on her way to Washington to ask President Lincoln for her brother's life. She had stolen away, leaving only a note, to tell her father where and why she had gone. She had brought Bennie's letter with her; no good kind heart like the President's could refuse to be melted by it.

And so, in a short time Blossom reached the capital, and hurried at once to the White House.

The President had just seated himself to his morning task of overlooking and signing important papers, when, without one word of announcement, the door softly opened, and Blossom, with eyes downcast and folded hands, stood before him.

"Well, my child," he said, in his pleasant cheery tones, "what do you want, so bright and early in the morning?"

"Bennie's life! please, sir!" faltered out Blossom.

"Bennie! Who is Bennie?"

"My brother, sir. They are going to shoot him for sleeping at his post."

"Oh! yes," and Mr. Lincoln ran his eye over the papers before him; "I remember. It was a fatal step.—You see, child, it was a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost for his culpable negligence."

"So my father said," said Blossom, gravely. "But poor Bennie was so tired, sir, and Jemmy so weak. He did the work of two, and he was tired."

"What is that you say, child?—Come here; I don't understand;" and the kind man caught eagerly as ever at what seemed to be a justification of his offense. Blossom went to him; he put his hand tenderly on her shoulder, and she turned up the pale anxious face toward his. She told her story simply and straight forward, and handed Mr. Lincoln Bennie's letter to read.

He read it carefully, and then taking up his pen, wrote a few hasty lines, and rang the bell.

Blossom heard this order given:

"SEND THIS DISPATCH AT ONCE."

The President then turned to the girl and said: Go home, my child, and tell that father of yours who could approve his country's sentence, even when it took the life of a child like that, that Abraham Lincoln thinks the life too precious to be lost. Go back—or until to-morrow, Bennie will need change after he has so bravely faced death; he shall go with you."

Two days after this interview, the young soldier came to the White House with his little sister. He was called into the President's private room, and a strap fastened upon his shoulder. Mr. Lincoln said, that one who could carry a sick comrade's baggage, and then die for the good act so uncomplainingly, deserved reward. Then Bennie and Blossom took their way to their Green Mountain home, and a crowd gathered at Mill Depot to welcome them back.

That night Daisy and Brindle and Bet came lowing home from pasture, for they heard a well-known voice calling them at the gate. Bennie, as he pats his old pets, and looks lovingly in their great brown eyes, catches through the still evening air his Puritan father's voice, as he repeats to his happy mother these jubilant words: "Fear not, for I am with thee; I bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north 'give up,' and and to the south 'keep not back,' bring my sons from the ends of the earth, even every one that is called by my name, for I have created him for my glory, I have formed him; yea I have made him.

An intelligent Scotch traveller, who gives especial attention to school visiting says: "In most of the American schools, whipping is discontinued, and in many places prohibited by law; and yet I can testify, from my own observation, that the order maintained in those schools is more perfect than I have seen in similar institutions."

A LADY having the misfortune to have her husband hang himself to an apple tree, the wife of a neighbor immediately came to beg a branch of that tree to have it grafted into one in her orchard, "for who knows," says she, "but it may bear the same kind of fruit."

AN Italian named Muatori has invented a kind of felt, made of vegetable substance, which is tough enough to resist a rifle ball. He proposes to dress soldiers in it for battle, and Napoleon III thinks of employing it instead of iron for the armor of ships.

A few nails and boards go farther than ten times their value in grain. It needs a small corn bin to supply the animal heat which a small crack of wind wind whistles away during the winter.

A WOMAN was recently arrested in Chicago for carrying a concealed weapon. It was her tongue.

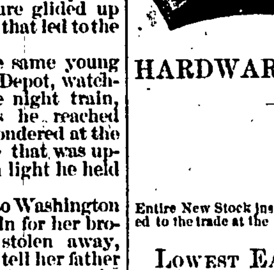
THE Emperor of China is fourteen years old. While his intended is nearly eleven.

Miscellaneous.

G. W. Martin,
(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON,)
DEALER
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
At the old stand, in the
DIAMOND,
Rochester, Pa.
WHERE HE OFFERS
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WORK
Warranted.
G. W. MARTIN.

New Hardware Store.

LINDSAY, STERRITT & EUWER
Importers and dealers in



HARDWARE
—AND—
CUTLERY.

Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
NEAR UNION DEPOT,
337 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
which I will sell
AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work
Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.
Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,
WE WARRANT ALL WORK
SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF
Third Street
BEAVER, PA.
Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.
JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
O. R. ANSHUTZ.

Legal &c.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Adam Beckert, late of Rochester Borough, Beaver county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.
JOHN S. LITTELL, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane A. Williams, late of Economy, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.
nov11 L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Admr.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Abner Wolf, dec'd, late of Rochester Borough, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
A. B. WOLF, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Ellen Cassiday, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN REEVES, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Hultz, dec'd, late of Brighton Tp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Administrator.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of Jas. K. Calhoon, of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
JOHN C. CALHOON, WM. I. McCLURE, Admrs.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James Hood, of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.
J. L. MOON, Hookstown, ELIZA HOOD, Hanover tp., Executors.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Saml. Shrodes dec'd, of Hopewell tp., Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to
WILLIAM SHRODES of Moon Tp., Admr.
Dec. 9, 1868.

J. C. Frook vs. D. B. Jeffries. In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 56, November T., 1867, Foreign Attachment in debt.
October 19, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case. Notice is therefore hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

Michael Grim vs. R. Pritchard & Co. In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 149 March T., 1868, Foreign Attachment in debt.
October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case. Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

ELECTION NOTICE. NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, Dec. 9, 1868.
The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the Annual meeting or the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday of January next, 1869, the 12th day, between the hours of twelve o'clock and two o'clock of the same day. By order of the Board.
Dec. 9, 1868.— EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Black, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of January next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make payment on or before that time or leave their bills with Mrs. Margaret May, in Beaver, the last week in December.
SAMUEL BLACK, Admr.
Dec9.

A Speculation.—Rev. F. D. Fast offers For Sale that valuable property on the corner of Second and Elk streets, (100 feet wide each street, and corporation alley 20 feet,) in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa. For present living and looking to the future this is the most desirable property for sale in this town. Beautifully located, admirably suited to business men of Pittsburgh, and for the education of families. The lot contains a full acre, in the heart of town, well calculated to divide into four building lots. On the grounds are plenty of fruits, viz: Early and winter Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Quinces, Siberian Crab, Plums, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, three varieties, Rhasberries four varieties, Strawberries, superior quality, Shrubbery, &c. House, six rooms and kitchen, wash house, good cistern, stabling, carriage house and necessary out buildings. For price and terms enquire on the premises of John A. Frazier, Beaver, Pa. Possession to suit purchaser.
Dec. 2, 1868.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on THURSDAY JANUARY 7th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the following described real estate of John Berger, late of Hanover Township, in the county aforesaid, deceased, to wit:—All that parcel of land situated in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Richard Stewart, lands of John A. Gibb, lands of James Whitham, and lands of Henry Lance, containing 28 acres and 78 perches, about one-third of the same cleared and under cultivation. Terms—one-third in hand on confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal annual payments with interest from same time and to be secured by bond and mortgage. The purchaser to pay all expenses of preparing and stamping deed, mortgage, &c. For further information, inquire of the undersigned, Murdockville, P. O., Washington County, Pa.
DAVID ANDERSON,
Dec. 9. Adm'r of John Berger, deceased.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, I will sell at public vendue, upon the premises on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of Ann Noss, late of Rochester Tp., in said county, deceased, at the time of her decease, of, in, and to all that certain parcel or lot land situated in the township aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of George Freisch, on the east by lands of Susan Pentland, on the South by the track of the Railroad and the Ohio river, and on the west by lands of A. P. Lacock, containing about 12 acres about 10 acres cleared and in a state of cultivation. Improvements—a good two-story frame dwelling house, orchard, &c., &c. This property is eligibly located on the line of the P. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway and the Ohio river, between Rochester and Freedom, about 22 miles below Pittsburgh.—Terms—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court. The balance in two equal annual payments from that date with interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage. Purchaser, to pay all expenses of preparing and stamping deed, bond and mortgage. For further information inquire of
JACOB J. NOSS.
Dec9 Adm'r of Ann Noss, dec'd.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE
LATEST STYLES,
For Fall and Winter wear.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.
WILLIAM REICH, BRIDGEWATER, PA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
We have just opened the largest and finest stock of
House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Wooden and Willow Wares, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes, Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.
Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties,
SANDS & REINEMAN,
Dec9 30 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Wine For Sale.—The undersigned has a large lot of Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg. Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard.
CHARLES ROEUEL.
apr15;tf.

Railroads.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
On and after Nov. 29th, 1868, Trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.50, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	645AM	955AM	230PM	250AM
Rochester	840	1110	340	400
Salem	1036	170PM	530	550
Alliance	1130	205	625	645
Canton	1220PM	230	710	725
Massillon	1248	316	729	748
Orrville	133	343	800	813
Wooster	208	413	838	840
Mansfield	407	528	1010	1017
Crestline A	445	623	1040	1050
Crestline D	600AM	710	1100	1105
Bucyrus	639	737	1125	1130
Upper Sandusky	718	814	1150	1201PM
Forest	749	845	1230AM	1230
Lima	902	960	136	122
Van Wert	1015	1055	235	230
Fort Wayne	1205PM	1240AM	330	405
Columbia	100	123	422	450
Warsaw	157	226	522	540
Plymouth	303	333	610	635
Valparaiso	422	516	820	808
Chicago	710	730	1015	[illegible]

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	920AM	920PM	450PM	450AM
Valparaiso	955	1110	637	657
Plymouth	1125	1245AM	830	906
Warsaw	1221PM	140	923	1014
Columbia	100	229	1005	1110
Fort Wayne	200	320	1055	1220PM
Van Wert	301	432	1200AM	248
Lima	406	538	100	310
Forest	510	650	205	425
Upper Sandusky	535	718	230	505
Bucyrus	609	801	315	552
Crestline A	635	830	345	625
Crestline D	655	900	400	545AM
Mansfield	723	935	431	630
Wooster	851	1107	608	840
Orrville	915	1133	631	915
Massillon	940	1204PM	707	958
Canton	1002	1230	735	1021
Alliance	1045	105	825	1130
Salem	1115	137	858	1211
Rochester	100AM	320	1040	225
Pittsburgh	200	435	1145	330

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:20 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:40 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7 05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.
F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Nov. 2d, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	835AM	1210PM	......	335PM
Euclid Street	841	1221	......	346
Hudson	945	114	......	453
Ravenna	1019	146	......	526
Alliance	1115	227	......	621
Bayard	1152	251	......	....
Wellsville	125PM	415	......	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.		ACCOM
Wellsville	850AM	415PM	......	....
Bayard	1022	529	......	....
Alliance	1115	556	......	810
Ravenna	1204PM	634	......	900
Hudson	1239	703	......	945
Euclid Street	146	749	......	1052
Cleveland	200	800	......	1130

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	615AM	150PM	1115AM	....
Bridgeport	631	200PM	1125	....
Steubenville	748	306	1229PM	....
Wellsville	850	440	150	700AM
Smith's Ferry	913	503	212	730
Beaver	....	....	....	....
Rochester	955	540	250	830
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	940

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	615AM	210PM	440PM	330PM
Rochester	725	310	555	435
Beaver	000	000	000	000
Smith's Ferry	812	342	638	535
Wellsville	845	420	720	605
Steubenville	945	520	813	....
Bridgeport	1035	630	917	....
Bellair	1105	640	930	....

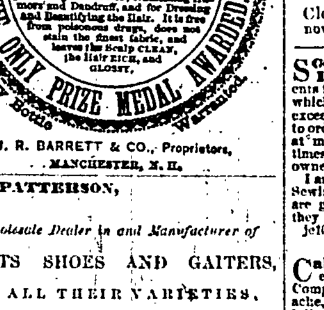
TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.
Leaves N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m. Bayard, 12:10 m. — Arrives Bayard, 955, a. m. N. Philadelphia 300am
F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

FARMERS!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.
IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.
The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.



J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

J. PATTERSON,
Wholesale Dealer in and Manufacturer of
BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
NO. 91 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, oct14'68. Harrisburg, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Are now opening a very large stock of
Velvets, Brussels, Three Ply, Two Ply
—AND—
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, MTTINGS, WINDOW SHIDES, RUGS, &c., &c.,
And every thing belonging to the
CARPET TRADE.
M'CALLUM BROS.
Dec9 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Valuable Property For Sale.— The undersigned offers for sale the following described property, to wit: A Farm situate about threefourths of a mile from the Borough of Beaver, in Brighton township, containing 105½ acres, 75 acres being celared and in a good state of cultivation, (nearly all of which is well set in timothy and clover), the balance is well timbered, a good portion being locust. This farm is well adapted for grazing purposes, being well watered by a small stream, and a number of never-failing springs. A portion of it is well located for the culture of grapes. It is underlaid with numerous veins of coal, and fire clay, and has erected on it a new two-storyframe dwelling and other out-buildings.

Also, four acres of land, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and other out-buildings, with an abundance of fruit trees, &c., in full bearing. This beautiful lot is situate on the plain midway between Beaver and Vanport, and in full view of both. It is well located for gardening, having been used for that purpose and is the most desirable location for a country residence anywhere to be found in the vicinity of Beaver.

Also, two large and commodious dwelling houses with lots adjoining, situate on the south side of the Diamond, fronting the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver. They are beautifully situated in the central part of the town, and are in good order and repair, one of which has been lately rebuilt with all the modern improvements both as to comfort and convenience, having attached all the necessary out buildings, with stabling, &c., the grounds are well arranged and supplied with shrubbery, and an abundance of fruit of all descriptions.

Also, eight acres of coal land near Shippingport on the Ohio River, this land is all underlaid with a four and one-half feet vein of choice coal, and is easily operated from a bank now open on the premises.

Also, one-fourth interest in 8 acres of coal and oil land situate on Mill Creek, near Hookstown Beaver county. The above described property will be sold on liberal terms, all together or in parcels to suit purchasers, by calling on D. M. DONEHOO, Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., or A. W. AIKEN, No. 156 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov16tf

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS,
ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood streets,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 103 and 104 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
oct'67:1y.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale in Allegheny county, the amount of eight hundred acres of land in farms of one hundred acres and upwards. Some of them would be divided into 50 acre lots to suit purchasers; provided any two persons would purchase a one hundred acre lot. Possession of these farms will be given by the 1st of April, 1869. All these farms are located within a reasonable distance of Pittsburgh.

Also, several highly improved farms situate in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, Pa., can be had in lots containing from seventy-five to 300 acres, located in the fertile regions of these counties and adjacent to School Houses, Churches and Mills. Some of these tracts are located within five or six miles of the leading Railroads passing through the counties above named, and some of the Lands lie in the neighborhood of the Oil regions on Slippery Rock Creek.

One large body of Land, containing 1261 acres located within six miles of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and distant 18 miles from Pittsburgh. This body of land is well calculated for grazing and for Sheep.

The contemplated Railroad from Pine Creek to Lawrence county will run within a short distance of this body of land.

Persons desirous of purchasing should apply before the 1st of February next. After that time they wouldhave to purchase subject to a lease of one year.

A reasonable credit will be given. Maps and descriptions of these Lands can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. Coal and other minerals underlie most of the lands.
BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD, Real Estate Agent.
New Brighton, Nov. 23d, 1868.—dec.1:3m.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER.
May be found the best assortment of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES.
PATENT MEDICINES
in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.
Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
july1'67 J. MOORE.

HIRSH & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET
(Opposite Iron City College.)
PITTSBURGH PA.
Clothing made to order on short notice.
nov27'67:1y.

SCOURING, DRYING AND PRESSING.—The undersigned has taken out Patents for Scouring, Drying and Pressing clothing which for excellence of workmanship and speed, exceed anything now in use. Clothing cleansed to order in first class style. Work will be taken in at my place of business in Bridgewater, at all times, and renovated with but little delay to the owner.
I am still Agent for Howe's latest improved Sewing Machines, and also Singer's, both of which are growing more and more in favor, the longer they are used.
je10'68:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

California Herb Bitters.—A certain remedy for purifying the blood and cure for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Constipation and General Debility. If the bitters are taken according to directions on the bottles we will warrant a cure in any of the above cases.
Sold by all the principle Druggists and Storekeepers all over the country or wholesale by the proprietors.
DIERKER & SPECK.
No. 63 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dec. 2, 1868.

Stoves, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
New Brighton, Pa.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THE COUNTY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREM. COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, 10.25
" 2, " " " 11.00
" 3, " " " 17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, 8.00
" 3, " " " 10.00
" 4, " " " 15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

93,	Grate 15½ inch,		$2.60
92,	" 17	"	2.65
D,	" 18	"	3.25
91,	" 19	"	3.25
75,	" 19	"	3.25
C,	" 20	"	3.50
121,	" 21	"	4.00
120,	" 21½	"	4.75
3,	" 21½	"	4.75
124,	" 22½	"	5.40
78,	" 23½	"	5.00

Fenders.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide, .75
" 73, " " Narrow, 2.75
" 14, Fancy 2.75
" 14, " without Rod, 3.75
" 83, Plain Rod, 2.00
" 22, Box, without Rod, 1.75
" 22, " " " 1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces

Plain Enameled, $1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre, 1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
MERRICK & CO.
oct14'68

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.
ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP
IN FALLSTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Having refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN & HEATING STOVES,

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referred to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans, M. T. Kennedy, Eli Reno, John Watson, Mrs. Geo. Fulton, Capt. J. S. Winans, William Sagers, Joseph Darling, William Stuart, Robert McGowan, Joseph Blackmore, Mrs. Joseph Martin, Mrs. Major Wad, Dr. J. D. McCreary, Milo N. Miller, David Lesick, Capt. James Roney, Dr. C. R. Tuttle, William Reed, Kelly Hunter, John McLaughlin, Samuel Taylor, Dr. Jas. E. Jackson, Thomas Beacom, John Dunlap, Milton Davis, Marcus Baldwin, David Lloyd, John M. Duncan, J. V. Winans, Mrs. Robt. Andrews, Mr. Lobley, Mr. Cass, Frederick Katarar, Benjamin Franklin, Capt. James Johnston, Samuel Kennedy, George Evans, John Jackson, Halter Buchanon, Mrs. McPhillomy, N. T. Reeves, William Hoon, Jason Richardson, James McGeben, Capt. Woodson Glenn, Thomas R. Davis, Samuel Murphy, Miss Holdship, Hiram Stowe, Mrs. Patterson, James McDermitt, Samuel Dunlap, Thompson Johnston, Mrs Crawford, Mrs. Rev. Stephens, Jonathan McKenzie, Judge Kairns, Richard Knight, Solomon Fronk, James Knowles, David Calhoon, Richard Staley, Joseph McFerran, David Carr, George Wilson, James Thompson, Mrs. Quay, Harrison Reed, Milton Reed, Boston Grove, William Grove, Washington Engle, James Galley, Robert Graham, Thomas Bradshaw, Milo Bradshaw, Dixon Reed, Daniel Maxwell, J. W. Funkhouser, William Wagner, Mr. Chaney, Henry Sulhurst, Mr. Wray, David Mitchell.

JOHN THORNLEY.
r18'18:1y

J. H. BORLAND,
WHOLESALE & COMMISSION DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS.
Has removed from 102 Third Avenue, to the large and commodious rooms,
NOS. 53 & 55 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
And has on hand the largest and best selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS & GUMS
In the City, and will be sold at cheaper rates than in Philadelphia or New York. Most of the Goods are manufactured expressly
FOR MY OWN TRADE.
I would invite the Cash and Short-Time buyers to Call and Examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save money.
GOODS RECEIVED DAILY
Retail Store No. 98 Market Street, (2 doors from 5th.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 & 55 WOOD STREET.

R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS
CORNER OF
Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,
(First corner below Depot.)
DEALERS IN
LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS &c., &c.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, North Front Street, Philadelphia.
sept2'68.

Dry Goods.

WINTER OPENING.
BEAVER, December 16th, 1868.

J. H. BENCE'S,
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
Now Opening a fine Stock of
SHAWLS SHAWLS.
Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels,
VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloths and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods, Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c. &c.

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HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.
Special attention paid to KID GLOVES.

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts,
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Of every description,
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By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

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A good assortment always on hand.
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WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.
Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.
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Also a good assortment of
LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS
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which will be increased as the season advances.
She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.
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REMEMBER THE PLACE.
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Silks, Linen, Clothes, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hosiery, Satinets, Prints, Jeans.
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Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
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Dec. 2, 1868.